PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,481—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
*13th May	MACEDONIA	10512		
20th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6022
27th „	ARABIA	7903		
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
10th „	PERSIA	7951		
17th „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th „	EGYPT	7912		
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd „	ARCADIA	6603		
29th „	ORIENTAL	5281	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

* Will call at Malta.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 28th April 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May 1905.
NERA	5,807	X	24th June „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 585. 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th May at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, 15th May, at 12 noon, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,300 tons, on or about 16th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,300 tons, on or about 10th May.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th May, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	2nd June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	1st July 1905,
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th „ „
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th „ „

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,900	30th May.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... „ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by seas Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3069	16th	May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	6th	June,
ARABIA	G. Red	3593	22nd	June.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept,
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept,
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3593	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12	„
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc.	1 12	„

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS,
WILTSHIRE BACON,
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

CATERERS TO THE VICEROY,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :—"CATERERS," BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

FOR
PRIZES,
SOUVENIRS,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

Inspect the enormous Stock of unsurpassed artistic novelties in
SILVER WARE,
GOLD WARE,
JEWELLERY WATCHES,
CLOCKS, &c., at

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR NOVELTIES OF

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK **PILSENER BEER.**
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs.	a.
Best Zephyr	25	8
Oxford	21	0
Soft Gauze	18	0
Twill	10	8
Dress	24-0 27	0
4 fold linen Fronts and Wts	30-0 33	0

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WOOD MACHINIST.

A WOOD MACHINIST CHARGEMAN is REQUIRED, for the Central Carriage Shops at Lucknow. Cadidates must have a full working knowledge of wood finishing Machinery such as planing machines, high speed and vertical Spindle irregular Moulding and such other Machines as are usually found in Railway Carriage Shops. Permanent employment for a suitable man with pay at the rate of Rs. 250 per month after having proved ability.

Apply to CARRIAGE and WAGON SUPERINTENDENT, Lucknow, with copies of testimonials and history of service.

THE STANDARD MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Fourteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Tuesday, the 25th April, 1905, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 40 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1904, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after the 9th May, 1905, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 24th April 1905 on presentation of their Share Certificates.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th April, 1905.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Tuesday, the 25th April, 1905, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs 15 per share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1904, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after the 9th May, 1905, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 24th April, 1905, on presentation of their Share Certificates.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th April, 1905.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WANTED TENDERS FOR PIECE-GOODS FREIGHT-CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates of Freight at which Owners of the Steam-ships are prepared to contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods from Manchester Liverpool, Birkenhead and Glasgow, via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following Terms:—

1. The Ship-Owners shall undertake to despatch not less than 4 and not more than 7 Steamers every month for the purposes of the Members of the Association from the first day of January, 1906, till a year at least, or five years at the most, with intervals of sailing of not less than 3 and not more than 7 days between the sailing of each Steamer; such steamers must be classed 100A I in Lloyd's Shipping Register or B. S. in the Register of the British Corporation having a registered measurement of not less than 1200 Tons; Steamers to sail from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay calling at Manchester, Liverpool or Birkenhead and to receive at either of the said Ports such packages of Piece-goods belonging to the Members of the Association as may be ready for shipment at above ports 2 days before time of sailing each Steamer running as aforesaid, to accept at each trip not less than 10,000 packages if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trips.

2. The Members of the Association severally are to undertake to ship by the Steamers so to be despatched all Piece-Goods which they may import from Great Britain into Bombay but will not guarantee any particular amount of packages. Copies of Contract containing terms similar to these and which is at present existing between the Conference of Steamship Owners and the Association can be had from the Office of the Association. The Agents in Bombay of the Steamship Owners will be made parties to the Contract so as to render themselves as well as their principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of its terms. The rates to be tendered must be 1 for Freight from Glasgow to Bombay and 2 for Freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Prince's Dock. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to Shippers of the equivalent of the Carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Undersigned must reach them on or before 15th June, 1905. No undertaking is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

Tenders from individual Lines will have preference over those of connections of Lines. For the Members of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association.

ગીરધરદાશ જેઠાભાઈ,
i. e., GIRDHARDAS JAITHABHAI,
રાવજી નારણજી,
i. e., RAWJI NARANJI.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Shett Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market Hal
Bombay, 17th April, 1905.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,

Of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

BOMBAY DEPOT: ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE.

A SALE

OF
OVER-SEASON STOCK,
GOODS and REMNANTS
Will take place at the DEPOT
ON
MONDAY, May 8th, 1905.
AND
TUESDAY, May 9th, 1905
between the hours of 9 A.M. and 6 P.M.

On the FIRST DAY of the SALE the Depots will be OPEN to Members only, and on the SECOND DAY to Members and non-members also.

DIABETES of any stage and standing will be radically cured by our world-renowned specific. Price Rs. 3 only. H. Keenan, Esq., Sub-Judge, Malampuram, writes:—"Please send another bottle of your specific for DIABETES. I am feeling much better now." H. King, Esq., Darjeeling, writes:—"Ten years' obstinate DIABETES cured and everybody is astonished at the wonderful cure." The Rev H. David, Madras, writes:—"The medicine for DIABETES you sent me was found to be very effective. Please send one bottle more and oblige. S. William, Esq. Travancore, writes:—"For over Fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic DIABETES: I tried a great many remedies, yet I found no relief. * * As a last resort I sent for your specific and was completely cured." For particulars about our specifics for ASTHMA and ACIDITY, please address

J. C. MUKERJEE & CO.,
The Victoria Chemical Works, Ranaghat,
Bengal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY, HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 12th Inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. James Pearse and Co., the valuable library such as set of 100 books of John Lubbocks, set of International Library of Famous Literature, with artphotos, set of Encyclopedia Britannica Medical and other books, furniture such as telescopic large and small dining tables, chairs, sideboard, teapoys, cabinets and chiffoniers, hanging and standing lamps, 2 large size Cawnpore Jail-made carpets each 10×12 feet, Brussels carpets, pictures, almyras, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, office tables, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, library press by Wimbridge, large English pier glass in gilt frame, grand cottage ebonized piano, etc.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 9th May, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 13TH MAY.
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.

THE
BANDMANN-DALLAS
OPERA COMPANY
35 LONDON ARTISTES
direct from their season at
THE KHEDIVIAL OPERA HOUSE CAIRO
where they had the honour of playing before
HIS HIGHNESS THE KHEDIVE
Under the Personal Direction of
MAURICE E. BANDMANN,
and by Special arrangement with
MR. GEORGE EDWARDES
GAIETY THEATRE, LONDON,

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Stalls Rs. 4. D. Circle Rs. 3, Pit Chairs Rs. 2, Galleary Re. 1,

Box Plan now open to all at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

SPECIAL POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION:—A discount of 15 per cent. allowed on Tickets booked for the 12 performances.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI............	2655	Winiker	8th May

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

4, Medows Street, Bombay, 25th May, 1905.

NOTICE.

HER HIGHNESS NAWAB SHAMSI JAHAN BEGUM SAHEBAH C. I., the Gaddi-noshin Begam of Murshedabad, having died in Calcutta on Friday, the 21st April, 1905, all her property moveable and immoveable have vested in His Highness the Nawab Bahadur of Murshedabad Ameer-ul-Omrah, G.C.I.E. All transactions—monetary or otherwise—having reference to the estate of her late Highness should be held in abeyance until further notice.

FUZL RUBBEE,
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For Nawab Bahadur of Murshedabad Ameer-ul-Omrah.
The Palace, Murshedabad, the 24th April, 1905.

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			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
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20	21	10	46	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	5	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	13	5	8	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
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FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WAR NEWS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

COMBRIDGE'S BOOK LIST.

EARTHQUAKES.
In the Light of the New Seismology.
BY MAJOR CLARENCE E. DUTTON.
Illustrated, Rs. 5-4-0.

A STUDY OF RECENT EARTHQUAKES.

	Rs. a.
By Chas. Davidson, Sc. D., F. G. S., with 80 Illustrations	4 8
VOLCANOES Their Structure and Significance. By T. G. Bonney, D. Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Illustrated	4 8
VOLCANOES PAST and PRESENT. By Edward Hull, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., with 41 Illustrations and 4 Plates	2 10
MODERN METEOROLOGY. An Outline of the Growth and Present conditions of some of its Phases. By Frank Waldo, Ph. D., with 112 Illustrations	2 10
FAMILIAR SCIENCE STUDIES. By Richard A. Proctor	2 10
MYSTERIES OF TIME AND SPACE. By Richard A. Proctor	2 10
THE EARTH'S BEGINNING. By Sir Robert S. Ball, with 4 Coloured Plates and numerous Illustrations	5 10
THE EARTH. An Introduction to the Study of Inorganic Nature. By Evan W. Small, with 71 Illustrations	1 14

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(THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.)

CURES Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weak Back, Soreness, Stiffness, Pains in the Limbs, Pains in the Hands, Pains in the Feet and all bodily aches and pains. It acts like a charm. It conquers pain after all other treatment has failed. It will surpass other liniments, embrocations or oil.

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BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
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WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.
SELLING FOR CASH.
BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.
60 TAMARIND LANE.

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799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show 1893.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second-hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
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NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Folgate, 2307 tons, Captain G H Cheeshire, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta, 26th April brought a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 721 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and 220 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Simla, 3805 tons, Captain F R Summers, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai, 18th April via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H N Sooraballi, Mr S Ameerain, Mr Faizalli Mr Ibrahim, Mr J MacLaren, Mr J A Jeffery, Mr C Kleiclk, Mr J M Kerr, Mr R Dawoodbhoy, Mr Daltimarr and wife and 3 children, Master Gunner, Mr and Mrs P Roberts, and one deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator.Comdr H M Meming...Surveyi Steamer
H M S Redbreast...Lt-Comdr H G C ...Somerville......Cruiser
H M S Sphinx....Comdr Bowman ....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ....R I M
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ......R I Marine
R I M S Clive ...Comdr....Beauchamp ....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats...

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 8.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2140	Crokul			W & A G & Co
Winchester	2087	Walton			K N & Co
Clan Buchanan	1917	Main	Mauritius		E Tajbhoy
Shirala	3400	Brown			M M & Co
Nubia	3844	Tillard	China	16-5	P & O Co
Dwarka	759	Williams	P Gulf		M M & Co
Mozaffari	1387	Mylcrist	Calcutta		B & P S N Co
Clan Mackenzie	1921	William			E Tajbhoy
Kt Bachelor	4141	Finnis			T Morrison & Co
Alavia	2974	Pigot			E Tajbhoy
Surada	2400	Engird			M Mackenzie & Co
Obra	3496	Johnson			M M & Co
Trocas	2657	Kerr			W & A Graham & Co
Wardha	2563	McClelland			M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Toms-Turner			Morrison & Co
Nevasa	1945	Hirst	Calcutta	4-5	M M Co
Ranza	3134	Arnot			K Nixon & Co
Peninsular	2920	Palmer			P & O Co
Onlpenta	3420	Hill			M M & Co
Hashemi	2179	Molony			B & P S N Co
Tientsin	2555	Goldsmith			P & O Co
Foigate	2307	Cheshire			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
B	Clan Mackinon	3049	Jones	Havre	13-5	F Muir & Co
D&E	Hossein	995	Makney	N F		B & P S N Co
F	Akbar	1440	Baldwin	Mauritius	15-5	H C Joosub
G	Moshtari	1110	Storey	Mauritius	9-5	B & P S N Co
H	Cromwell	1977	Schell	Antwerp		M M & Co
K	Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	D'kirk	18-5	F M F & Co
M	Terrier	1008	Nilson	N F	17-5	F F Campbell & Co
N	Clan Urquhart	3757	McPharson	D'kirk	28-5	F Muir & Co
O	Courland	760	Ebrahim	C Ports	11-5	Shpd & Co
P	Waudby	2580	Anderson	Portsaid	12-5	R A Willis
	Offside G					
	Naderi	1168	Coates	N F		B & P S N Co
	H. W. P. D.					
	Posani	552	Mohamed	Bhavnagar	9-5	Shpd & Co
	M. D. D. P. D.					
	Capri	2172	Belsito	China	17-5	G Crocco
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Simla	3828	Summers	China	30-5	P & O Co
2	Britannia	1969	Garrick	L'pool	16-5	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporite	Genoa	15-15	G Crocco
5	Tokio	2481	Jones	K'chi	12-5	Finlay Muir & Co
6	Wensleydale		Sharp	Antwerp	20-5	M M & Co
12	Macedonia	5215	Bennett	London	13-5	P & O Co
	H. W. V. D.					
	Lama	949		Karachi	9-5	M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Kapurthala s.	Williams	Karachi, May 6

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Branksome Hall s. Somali s	Hood Winiker	Karachi Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer R. Rubattino, for Genoa, &c
„ Simla, for China

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	From
6	Scindia	Calcutta
6	Sirdhana	Bombay
6	Teesta	Straits

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Macalister, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 5th instant.

The Clan Macaulay, arrived at London on the morning of the 6th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

The same Co's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Bombay via Karachi arrived at Aden on the evening of the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—20 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 80 cwt condiments Merwanjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 170 bales wool T Chimandas; 215 bales wool H A M Oosman; 207 bales wool The Bombay Company; 1960 cwt oil cake Glade and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Macedonia s—69 cwt bales Nusserwanjee Bros and Co
Britannia s—260 bales skins Mackleen and Co

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—1 bale carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 17 casks condiments Army and Navy Co-operative Society 31 bales skins and 23 bales carpets W and A Graham and Co; 36 bales skins R M Kooka; 4 cases prints and 5 bundles coir matting Ardeshir and Byramjee; 10 hogsheads condiments Merwanjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 100 cwt gum M Laljee; 100 cwt gum G Sojpal; 4921 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 1000 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros; 301 cwt black pepper, D Narpat and Co; 125 cwt dry ginger Jaitha Ramji; 20 cwt corianderseed D Chothia and Co; 67 bales hides and skins H M Abba; 12 cases brassware &c Ardeshir and Byramjl

FOR ODESSA.

R Rubattino s—1050 cwt olibanum S Ramjanally; 62 1-2 cwt olibanum D Vullybhoy and Co; 250 cwt olibanum P Jethabhoy

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co
Britannia s—50 bales cotton E Spinner and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—1000 cwt poppyseed J Fachire; 75 cwt olibanum and 4 pots rosa oil M J Joomabhoy and Co

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—12 casks condiments H Muncherjee and Sons

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—41 bales cotton neels K Hurmukhroy and Co; 4000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—2000 cwt linseed and 500 cwt myrabollams W Becher; 2000 cwt wheat and 6026 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 4000 cwt linseed J Fachiri

FOR ANTWERP.

Wensleydale s—200 bales hemp P Bhimjee 4000 cwt wheat 577 bags rice and 2000 cwt poppyseed N Khairaz and Co; 220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 254 bales cotton waste and fly and 30 bales hemp K Visram and Co 2240 cwt wheat G G Tejpal and 400 cwt mustardseed

Cromwell s—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 2009 cwt linseed Ralli Bros

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—2000 cwt wheat and 7030 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt linseed A Hlascheck and Co; 2000 cwt linseed John Fachiri

FOR VENICE.

R Rubattino s—108 bales cotton Batujee and Co

FOR MESSINA.

R Rubattino s—4000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—100 tons old iron C Assam; 3001 cwt rapeseed and 1000 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co; 2001 cwt linseed rapeseed and 1000 cwt castorseed S C Italiana

FOR NAPLES

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 4002 cwt castorseed S C Italiana

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—1500 bales twist D Sassoon and Co; 1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 300 cwt olibanum M Tokersey

Nubia s—60 cwt sharkfins E Moladina and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia s—700 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bags wheat flour Shroff and Co; 500 bales twist Talati and Co; 28 bales twist M M Essabhoy; 275 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nubia s—8 cwt lac D Chothia and Co.

THE following curious letter from Mr. Winston Churchill appears in the "Manchester Guardian":—I have no desire to drag Mr. Balfour's personal relations with Lord Randolph Churchill into current political controversy, but when Mr. Joynson-Hicks thinks it proper to assert that Mr. Balfour was "one of Lord Randolph Churchill's dearest friends," I feel bound to declare, after a study of the very extensive evidence which has been placed before me, that such a statement seems to me extravagant.

Doan's Dinner Pills, which are sold by all Chemists immediately relieve a constipated state of the bowels, stimulating the flow of bile, and driving out all the poisonous waste matter. They restore a regular and natural action to the liver and bowels.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 6.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90	= — 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£99 1/4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£68	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 5/16	= + 1-16
2 months hence	26 3/16	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	57	= + 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·16	= + ·01
Berlin „	20·47	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·86 5/8	= + 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills	2 1/4 per cent	= do
3 „ „ „	2 3/8 per cent	= do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1/4 per cent	= — 3/8
7 day market loans	2 3/8 per cent	= unchanged

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 4·29 plus 5. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 11-16 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 14,000 bales. Futures closed quiet.

May-June 4·13	June-July 4·15	July-Aug. 4·16
Aug.-Sept. 4·17	Sep.-Oct. 4·18	Oct.-Nov. 4·19
Nov.-Dec 4·20	Dec.-Jan. 4·20	Jan.-Feb. 4·21

Receipts at U S Ports	10,000 bales
Do last year	2,500 do
Exports to Great Britain	41,000 do
Do do Continent	20,000 do

IN NEW YORK—
Spot.. 7·95 unchd
Futures, month of July.................. 7·49 a
Do do. December...... 7·75 — 1 b

a Tends to decline owing to daily weather reports indicate beneficial rains
b Owing to liquidation

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot.. 7 5/8 unchd.
Futures, month of August............ 7·44 — 6
Do. do. November ...... 7·55 — 7
Tone at close .... barely steady

Stock in London .... 12,000 bales
Total visible supply .... 3,200,000 „
Quantity in sight .... 11,890,000 „

Coffee in New York—8 unchanged
Tone of Rapeseed—firm
Linseed—40 3-4 sellers tone firm

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 6th May, 1905:—

Cotton	9,966 bales.
Wheat	34,515 cwts.
Linseed	15,544 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,589 do
Gingelly seed	869 do
Poppyseed	3,560 do
Groundnuts	929 do
Castorseed	510 do
Rice	1,169 do
Myrabollams	2,631 do
Cottonseed	5,599 do
Mowraseed	65 do
Gram	460 do
Joowar	5,086 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MAY 8.

Exchange—Tone Firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D A	1s 4 1-8d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-2
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	136 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	192
Japan 30 do do	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	99·13
1st Settlement	99·11

Money Market. Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	14th April	5	do
Bank of Bengal do	28th do	4	do
Bank of Madras do	15th do	6	do

SEEDS.

	Rs. a. p.
LINSEED—Tone firm.	
Ready	7 1 6
Forward Suttah May	7 2 6
September do	7 11 0
RAPESEED—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 8 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7 3 0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	7 4 0
POPPYSEED—Tone firm.	
Ready	7 7 0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.	
Ready	27 8 0
WHEAT.—Tone steadier.	
White Delhi ready	4 8 6 per cwt.
Do. Do forward	4 9 0 do.
Jubbulpore, Pessi	29 12 0 per c'dy.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—quiet but steady.
Estimated sales........................ 7,000 bales
Imports .... 20,000 do.

May-June 4·13 unchgd	June-July 4·15 unchgd	July-Aug 4·16 unchgd
Aug.-Sept. 4·17 unchgd	Sept.-Oct. 4·18 unchgd	Oct.-Nov 4·19 unchgd
Nov.-Dec. 4·20 unchgd	Dec.-Jan. 4·20 unchgd	Jan.-Feb. 4·21 unchgd

COTTON.—The local market is steady, and prices are unchanged except for Bengals, which are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher. Exporters are enquiring chiefly for these descriptions, and there is a fair demand from mills for extra-stapled cotton and high class grades.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	168	156	...	25th May.
Bengals, M. G (Ry terms)	174	164	...	
Sind-Punjab M. G.	173	163	...	
Oomrawatee (despts) (M.-G.)	180	174	...	
Khandeish do.	...	172	166	
Jalgaon do.	...	174	168	
Khangaum fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.	181	175	...	
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)	189	183	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	186	180	...	
Nagpore Kampti do	192	186	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	204	201	198	
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	204	
Westerns ...	...	...	190	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	......
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90
3 per cent Rentes	99 1/4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	106
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	68
Bar Silver	26 5/16

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 29th April as compared with the statement of the 6th May:—

LIABILITIES.	April 29. Rs.	May 6. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,33,085	47,59,858
Public Deposits at Branches	85,75,318	75,33,134
Other Deposits	7,20,54,243	6,13,15,014
Post Bills	4,347	15,623
Sundries	21 10,760	21 72,837
Rs.	10,56,67,753	9,41,91,801
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,14,01,989	1,11,43,837
Other authorised Securities	31,9[illegible]	31,34,202
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,09,33,952	1,05,58,336
Loans do. do. do.	85,98,505	88,99,589
Bills discounted and purchased	3,71,93,419	3,73,18,804
Dead Stock	2,87,579	2,87,579
Stamps and Stationery	3,763	3,733
Balances with other Banks	13,24,89[illegible]	6,77,007
Sundries	2,[illegible]0,349	2,59,75[illegible]
Cash	3,31 13,832	2,21,71,180
Rs.	10,56,67,753	9,41 91,801

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender. is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PRIESTLEY—April 29, at Bothwell, Simla, the wife of Neville Priestley, of a daughter.

MACKINNON—April 30, at "Morvyn," Simla, the wife of Mr W Mackinnon, Superintendent, Viceregal Estate, of a son.

DUNN—May 3, at Murree, Punjab, the wife of Lieut C L Dunn, I M S, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SYME—April 30, at the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, H W Syme, Government Telegraph Dept, eldest son of the late W Syme, Sub-Asst-Supdt of Telegraphs, Vellore.

ASTHMATONES.

From the receipt of a celebrated Physician, a specialist in Asthma. Each Asthmatone contains Potas, Iodid; Sod. Brom; Ext. Euphorb. Pil; Glonoin; Tinct. Lobelia; &c. Per bottle of 25, Rs. 1-8.

PULMOTONES.

For the cure and relief of coughs, colds, consumption, and chest complaints generally. Each Pulmotone represents Guaiacol; and the Hypophosphites of Quinine; Calcium; Iron; Sodium; Potassium; Manganese; and Strychnine. Per bottle of 25, Rs. 1-8.

EPILCURE.

A compound powder specially prepared for the relief and cure of Epilepsy, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

LILACINE.

Prepared from the fresh leaves of the Indian Nim Tree. It possesses healing and soothing properties and is useful in Prickly Heat, Insect Bites, Cuts, Wounds, Hœmorrhoids &c. Per bottle, Re. 1.

In sending for any of the above remedies, please mention this paper, and address

KEMP & CO., LTD.,
SASSOON HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets 6h. 25m. High water, 1-35m. 2-29a. Low water, 7-35m. 8-30a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Mr. D. N. Patel's Lecture, 5 45 p. m.

TOLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock this evening.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—From 1st to 5th of the current month, the total deaths at Bhownagar from all causes amounted to 77, writes our correspondent the highest mortality being 25 on 1st of May. The temperature is now 108°.

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—A Mahomedan piece-goods merchant, named Haji Tyeb Haji Mahomed residing in Chakla Street, has reported to the police that he missed from his shop on Friday evening gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 615, which he believed somebody has stolen.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umzinto via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m on the 11th May. A supplementary mail will also be closed on the 12th instant, at 7 p. m.

A MISSING JOLLY BOAT.—The captain of the s.s. Capri, now lying in the Victoria Dock reports the disappearance of a jolly boat, which was moored near his vessel. She was missed some time during Saturday night last. It is supposed that the boat must have slipped aside from her moorings and passed out with the night tide, whilst the gates of the dock were open.

A MILITARY DESERTER.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Jones placed Gilbert Moore a military deserter, before Mr. Kersondas Chubildas, on a charge of deserting from his regiment, the 1st Battalion of the Durham Light Infantry, now stationed at Naini Tal. Mr. Jones arrested the accused last Sunday on the Kennedy Sea Face. He was a native of Tipperary in Ireland, where he was born in 1883. In June 1902, he enlisted in the Durham Light Infantry, and arrived with it in India. The Magistrate directed the accused to be made over to the Military authorities.

MASTER AND SERVANT.—Before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Budha Shiva, a servant of the Surtee class in the employ of Mr. Thomas B. Coulson, residing in Medows Street, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 40. On Sunday last, Mr. Coulson told the accused to cash a currency note, telling him to get Rs. 10 for it. The accused discovered that the note was not for Rs. 10, but for Rs. 50. He gave Rs. 10 out of the proceeds to his master, and appropriated the balance of Rs. 40. Subsequently the complainant, on discovering his mistake, directed the accused to refund the balance. As he failed to do so, a report was made to the police, who recovered Rs. 40 worth of currency notes from the inner lining of the accused's cap. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A PURDESI THIEF.—Inspector Jones charged one Hurprasad Barosa, before Mr. Kersondas Chubildas at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, with the theft of articles of wearing apparel belonging to different persons. Mr. Ishwarlal K. Jadav, pleader, appeared for the defence. The accused said the case was got up against him from enmity. He arrived in Bombay only a few days ago, and as he was preferred for employment in a mill instead of another person put forward by a gang of Ghatis, he incurred the displeasure of the latter. They conspired against him, and surreptitiously concealed the articles in his room, informing the police afterwards. The accused was convicted and sentenced on the first three charges to one month's rigorous imprisonment in each case; and to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment on each of the remaining two charges.

MR. D. N. PATEL'S LECTURE.—The closing lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" which was originally fixed for the 2nd instant but was postponed will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5·45 p. m. to-day by Mr. D. N. Patel, Veterinary Surgeon. The topic selected for the evening is "A Survey of the Parsi Wedding Songs on the basis of Aryan Music." The lecture which will be illustrated with demonstrations and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual. At the close of the lecture a resolution will be passed by the Members of the Mandali, nominating Mr. N. H. Patel an Honorary Member of the Society in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the Mandali as its Honorary Secretary for the last 21 years.

THE STORY OF A CARPET.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Sub-Inspector Jeffries charged Goolam Rasool Abdul Satar, a carpet-seller and repairer with criminal breach of trust in respect of a Persian carpet valued at Rs. 40. It appeared that the carpet in question was given, about two months ago, to the accused by one Goolam Mohedin for mending. The accused asked for Rs. 15 for his labour, but the matter was settled for Rs. 10. The complainant after a lapse of a fortnight went up to the accused for the carpet, but could get no trace of him. Subsequently, when he saw the accused, he asked him for the carpet. He replied that he had pledged it with a Marwari, named Vana Maghraj, as he was pressed for money by his landlord. The complainant said that the carpet did not belong to him. It was given to him for repair by Dr. F. M. Gibson, now staying at the Yacht Club. The accused admitted the story of the complainant as true, but added that after repairing the carpet, he went up to the complainant to return it to him, but he could not be found. As he was then pressed for money by his landlord, he pledged the carpet with a Marwari. The accused begged to be forgiven as it was his first offence. Some evidence having been led the Magistrate in convicting the accused fined him Rs. 40, with the alternative of fifteen days' hard labour. The carpet was returned to the complainant.

MURDER AND THEFT BY KABULIS.

DESPERADOES IN AHMEDABAD.

PRISONER'S FIGHT WITH POLICE.

A NUMBER of Kabulis, of a desperate character, have recently been found loitering in the streets of Ahmedabad, to the great uneasiness and annoyance of the people and the police, writes a correspondent. One of these ruffians, supposed to be their leader, was arrested by the City Police and placed before the Magistrate, who ordered him to furnish two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each for good behaviour, and on his failing to do so he was sent to jail.

Three more Kabulis were committed to take their trial at the Ahmedabad Criminal Sessions for the murder of one Hurgovan Haribhai, a grain dealer. The accused had, on the night of the 2nd March last, broken into the house of the murdered man with the intention of committing theft, but being disturbed in their work by the occupant waking up, they cut the deceased's throat with a knife and ran away. They were, however, traced by their footprints and subsequently arrested. The trial in the Sessions Court commenced on Monday last and on Thursday the case was further adjourned till the next day.

The accused were removed to the lock-up near the City Magistrate's Court to be kept there for the night. On the same afternoon one of the prisoners was permitted to go outside the lock-up for a drink of water, and whilst away on this pretext managed to get into the room where the arms and ammunition are kept, and, before being noticed by the guard, he had secured a rifle and bayonet. The guard on noticing this immediately rushed at the man to disarm him, whereupon he tried to fire at them, and, finding the gun unloaded, attacked them with the bayonet and wounded a policeman, named Ravaji, who had rushed at him, by a trust in the right arm, whilst he bayonetted another policeman, named Farjanali, in the abdomen. Fortunately, the latter escaped with only a slight injury as the force of the bayonet thrust was stopped by the leather belt he was wearing at the time, otherwise the wound probably have proved fatal.

Finding it a difficult and dangerous task to overpower the armed man, Kanayolal Nathuram, of the armed police, fired straight at the Kabuli, who fell dead on the ground.

The trial of his accomplices was proceeded with on Friday last, when the jury unanimously found one of them, Ozarifkhan, guilty of murder and burglary and the other, Jaferkhan, of burglary. Mr Knight, the Sessions Judge, sentenced Ozarifkhan to be hanged and Jaferkhan to transportation for life.

SELLING COUNTERFEIT STAMPS.

AT the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal yesterday, in which Borah Gulam Husen Ismailji, a printer in Zanzibar had petitioned against his conviction by Mr. Lindsey Smith, Judge of the British Court there. Accused was convicted of selling counterfeit stamps, on 15th July last to Lila Kanji and Kasamali Abdulhusen, and of cheating them thereby, and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 500. This conviction was made in November last. Against it, the accused filed an appeal to the Bombay High Court which was summarily dismissed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston on 12th January. Accused apealed against the order on the ground that no notice had been given to him of the day of the hearing and sundry other formalities had not been complied with. After hearing counsel on the point, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty ordered the hearing of the appeal. Yesterday the appeal was heard by the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justise Batchelor, who sat as Vacation Judges in Appeal. Mr. R Branson appeared for the accused, Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for the Crown, representing the Judge's Court at Zanzibar. The Judges upheld the conviction, and reduced the sentence to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A MUHAMMEDAN ADVOCATE AND HIS FEZ.

At the Colombo Appeal Court on May 2nd when His Lordship the Chief Justice was hearing Court of Requests appeals, an unusual incident occurred. Mr. Abdul Cader, the Muhammedan Advocate, with his Fez on as was his wont, rose to address His Lordship in a case from Jaffna in which he had been retained by one of the parties to the appeal when His Lordship observed that Mr. Abdul Cader was showing disrespect to the Court by appearing with his fez on. His Lordship had occassion to remark on this subject to Mr. Abdul Cader on a previous occasion. He disapproved of this practice and declined to hear him as Counsel unless he (Mr. Abdul Cader) conformed to the rule hitherto followed. Mr. Abdul Cader assured his Lordship that he did not mean any disrespect either to his Lordship or to his Honourable Court by appearing with the fez but it was a practice followed in accordance with his religion and he begged to urge in this connection that the proper way a Muhammedan should show respect to any person was by putting on the head-gear and wearing it as a Mahumedan would do in entering a mosque. His Lordship however, thought otherwise in this case in which a Mahomedan had adopted European dress and had his shoes on. One end of a man's body must be bare and he declined to hear, Mr. Abdul Cader. The latter was not prepared to doff his fez on grounds of religious scruples and withdrew from the Court.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 8.

There has been general rain in Assam and local rain in Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and the South Peninsula. Cherrapoonjee has received 12 inches, Gauhati 2, Dhubri and Ranchi 1 1-2, Sibsagar, Tezpur, Dinajpur, Mymensingh and Trivandrum 1 inch. Mangalore and Pamban 1-2 an inch. Rain is again probable locally in Assam, Bengal and is possible in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East of the United Provinces and the South Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 8th OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in the Punjab and at Jamnagar and Khandwa and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere. The barometer is above the average everywhere except in the United Provinces.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Jaipur, Bhuj, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Nagpur, Akola, Malegaon, Poona and Negapatam.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are in large excess of normal at several stations. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 70° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Allahabad, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly.

Rain.—A few drops are reported from Cochin and Belgaum.

Weather appears to be slightly unsettled in the United Provinces. Local scattered rain is likely on the Malabar Coast.

Summary of Weather in the Trades:—

Mauritius.—(Latitude 20° S.) Pressure 29·936; wind E.S.E. with a velocity of 10 miles per hour; rainfall one inch; sky nearly overcast and S.E. trades fallen off considerably last few days and rainfall light.

Zanzibar.—(Latitude 6° S.) Pressure 29·927; wind S. with a velocity of 9 miles per hour; rainfall 5 1-2 inches in all days and sky nearly overcast.

Seychelles.—(Latitude 5° S.) Pressure 29·955 with gentle and variable winds; rainfall 1 1-2 inches in six days and sky nearly overcast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1905.

MANGANESE AND SALT.

Some days ago, in an article on Economic Geology in India, we drew attention to the valuable character of the report issued by the Survey Department of the Government of India. We make further reference to it that prospectors may have the benefit of the information which the Geologists employed by Government have to offer. It may not be generally known that in consequence of the rapid expansion of manganese-ore mining and the growing importance of the industry, Mr. L. L. Fermor, an officer of the Department, was placed on special duty to conduct an examination of the manganese-ore deposits, with a view to the preparation of a special memoir along the lines adopted two years ago in the case of mica. Mr. Fermor completed the first section of his task by a study of the occurrences in the Central Provinces, his survey covering the districts of Nagpur, Chhindwara, Bhandara, Balaghat, Mandla, Seoni and Jubalpur. He has given us, in his report thereon, an elaborate account of the manganese-ore and of the crystalline rocks with which they occur, but although the relationships of the ore-bodies to the country rock are indicated, the theory of their ultimate origin is withheld until the similar ores in other areas, being examined, have been thoroughly examined. We learn that braunite is the predominating oxide of manganese in the ore-bodies which are being worked, and so far as their immediate origin is concerned it appears that they have been formed, at least partly, by the alteration of manganese silicates. Some of the manganese minerals found during the course of Mr. Fermor's survey have not been previously recorded in India, whilst others are apparently species new to science. One of these new forms, from the Nagpur district, according to the official report of the Survey Department, displays the essential family characters of the pyroxenes, but has a remarkable pleochrism of red, blue and lilac, whilst another pyroxenic form, found in the Chhindwara district, changes from a pink to a greenish-brown colour. In association with the deposits of Bhandara district, a crimson manganiferous mica was found with characters apparently novel among the mica family, whilst specimens of a blue amphibole, obtained among the deposits in the Jhabua State of Central India, are described by Mr. Fermor as a new variety of the amphibole family.

It is interesting to know that in the four districts grouped together, near the eastern edge of the Deccan trap, Mr. Fermor obtained detailed descriptions of over sixty deposits of manganese-ore, most of which contain valuable material, rich enough and pure enough to command a price sufficient to cover the cost of mining and of transport to the European and American markets This is the kind of information which the commercial world appreciates and would rather have than reams of speculative treatises as to whence manganese had its origin and by what process it came to be found in some districts and not in others. Commercial people might be inclined, however, to cross-examine Mr Fermor as to the process of reasoning by which he arrives at the conclusion that manganese mining will pay. No doubt he has good reason for saying what he does and for abstaining from going more fully into the question than he does. But he tells us that although only the higher grades of manganese are being exported, the large amounts which have been quarried have made no serious impression on the total stocks in sight, and for the time being "the removal of the valuable mineral from the country, at rates which return less than half its market value, may be regarded with a complacency which will be less tolerable when steel manufacture in India reaches a stage comparable to the growing requirements of the country." That date, however, is still very far distant, but it is surely already time for business men to endeavour to raise prices to such a pitch as will at least bring back to the country the full value of the products they take out of it.

Concurrently with the investigation of manganese ore, the Department has been busy with salt, the first stage having been completed of a special inquiry into the condition of the large salt lake at Sambhar in Rajputana. The questions of the origin of the salt and of the prospective resources of the lake were raised by Mr. Dane, Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue in 1901, in consequence of the general impression then developing as to the depreciation in quality, and the increased difficulty of obtaining salt at Sambhar. Mr. Noetling suggested the necessity for exploring the lake-bed by borings in order to solve the problem. This was done in March of last year, and a report now in course of preparation gives the full details of evidence from which it is concluded that the salt resources of the Sambhar are limited to the body of silt filling in the depression in the Aravalli schists, where the sodium chloride, along with large quantities of sodium sulphate and sodium carbonate, has accumulated in a way common to arid regions of internal drainage. It appears to be certain that the artificial removal of a little over four million tons of salt during the past thirty-four years has appreciably diminished the richness of the lake in chloride, although there has been but a microscopic inroad made into the enormous stores lying in the silt. A preliminary estimate gives the present amount of salt, in the upper twelve feet of the silt, as just a million tons per square mile. Experience shows, and the report scientifically explains, it is possible to extract a larger proportion of the chloride in the hot weather than in the cold season, whilst on account of the diurnal variation in temperature, a brine will precipitate sulphate in the night and redissolve the whole or part of it in the heat of the day. These facts, it is recorded, have been observed in a general way by the experienced manufacture officers, but there is room for the introduction of greater precision in the present system of removing the simple chloride, and it is to be hoped that a still more important step will be taken by making a practical test of a scheme which the Director, Mr. Holland, has suggested for the circulation of the brines and bitterns amongst the kyars, for the purpose of first removing the excess of chloride and then, by treatment of the bitterns in the cold season, of removing the sulphate. At present, it is found there is an inclination among the Salt Officers to believe such a system being practicable, and if it prove to be possible, under the natural conditions at Sambhar, as it is when the temperature can be controlled artificially, the result will be the indefinite extension of manufacturing operations for the more important chloride as the bitterns will thus be prevented returning to the lake and fouling the reserves of brine. Under the present system, it is declared that the economic life of Sambhar must come to an end long before an appreciable inroad has been made in the total reserves in the lake mud. For continued success under either system of manufacture, a full supply of water is essential and only a distinctly more important interest, according to Mr. Holland, should be allowed to curtail the limited supplies now being obtained from the inflowing rivers.

JAPAN AND OPIUM. THE limit has not yet been found of the number of things which Japan is able to teach the rest of the world. The consumption of opium in the Philippines has directed the attention of the Americans to the regulation of the trade and a Commission appointed by the Philippines Government has been investigating opium conditions in the East with a view to recommendations for legislation in the new possessions of the United States. The Committee spent about six months in Japan, Formosa and China and an instalment of their report has found its way into the China papers. The instructions of the Committee were to secure information useful in framing regulations "for reducing and restraining the use of opium by the Filipinos," and to this they confined their inquiries. The section of the report now available deals with the opium law in force in Japan where the Committee had the satisfaction of finding an effective prohibition in operation. The opium law of Japan forbids the importation, the possession and the use of the drug except as a medicine, and after a careful investigation the Committee declare it is kept to the letter in a population of forty-seven millions, of whom eight thousand are Chinese. So rigid are the provisions of the law that it is sometimes, especially in interior towns, almost impossible to secure opium or its alkaloids in cases of medical necessity. The Government, we are told, is determined to keep the opium habit strictly confined to what they deem to be its legitimate use, and even that they seem to consider dangerous enough to require special safeguards. The investigating Committee acknowledge that they were at first sceptical of a prohibitive law being so completely successful. But they were able to discover the reason. The Japanese are pre-eminently a law-abiding people; and in regard to opium their natural reverence for law is reinforced by an absolute horror of the drug and its victims. No Japanese would apostrophise opium as De Quincey did. The American Committee tells us that the Japanese fear opium as we fear the cobra or the rattle-snake. There has been no moment in the nation's history when the people have wavered in their uncompromising attitude toward the drug and its use. So that an instinctive hatred of it possesses them Its effects in China have been a warning to her neighbour. The victims of the drug are despised by the Japanese. The law is supplemented by a powerful public opinion on the subject, and an opium user in Japan, it is asserted, would be socially a leper, A Japanese may get drunk every night on "sake" without losing caste, but the case would be very different if he gave way to the temptation of opium. Thus the prohibition law against the drug differs from prohibitive liquor laws in other countries, which being contrary to the sentiment of large numbers of people are difficult of enforcement.

There being no large demand for the drug there is no inducement for smuggling and the Japanese police have no difficulty in watching the Chinese who are chiefly located in Yokohama, Kobe and Nagaski. Instances have been known of Chinese quitting these places on finding it impossible to obtain the drug, and the inference, therefore, is that most of the Chinese immigrants to Japan now are men who have not acquired the opium habit. Japanese officials say that Chinese immigration is unaffected by the opium law except in so far as it keeps undesirables away. There was no opium evil in Japan requiring a remedy when the prohibition law was adopted as a preventive. When Japan threw open her doors to foreign products this was one of the measures of precaution adopted with the full sanction of public opinion. The members of the American Commission have been struck by the fact that the Japanese view the question soley as a moral problem and that the legislation has been enacted without the distraction of commercial motives and interests. "It is worthy of more than passing attention" they observe, "that Japan, which is a non-Christian country, is the only country visited by the Committee where the opium question is dealt with in the purely moral and social aspect." It is true, they say, that the conditions are unique and favour this attitude, but the forceful and wise way in which the matter is handled indicates unexploited possibilities even in fields less suited to drastic legislative measures. The Japanese law governs the sale and manufacture of opium for medical purposes, and punishes negligence as well as flagrant and attempted offences. A person may be punished not merely for smuggling opium, but for smoking or eating it. The manufacture of the drug for medicinal purposes is carried on by officially authorised persons whose production is submitted to a legal test to determine its quality. Opium which does not come up to the standard is destroyed. The rest is sealed in proper receptacles and sold to a selected number of wholesale dealers who provide physicians and retail dealers with the drug for medicinal use only. Before a patient can obtain it the prescription of the attending doctor has to be produced; and the records of sales must be preserved for ten years. Thus is the prohibitive law of Japan made effective. Its effectiveness is further guaranteed by a police force which seems to be incorruptible. The Japanese police belong to the ancient Samurai and inherit a standing and code of honour which, we are told, puts them above the temptation that usually besets guardians of the law.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY. THE "British Medical Journal" surpasses itself. In its latest number, referring to the Punjab earthquake, our contemporary says: "Native rulers, as a rule, were perhaps careless of the ordinary miseries of the people, but on great occasions, such as famines, they opened their coffers, relieved the hungry, and, as in Rajputana, built huge dams for irrigation purposes, and thus, by impressing the imagination of the people, often wiped out the memory of many ill deeds. The present catastrophe seems to afford our Indian Government a similar opportunity, of which its recent prosperity may enable it to take advantage." We do not know whether the earthquake was sent for the express purpose of punishing Government for its sins or with the more remote object of affording it an opportunity of wiping out the memory of many ill deeds. The ways of the Almighty are inscrutable, but we hesitate to believe that this dreadful visitation was sent upon us to give the Government of India another chance of amending its ways, the resolution of the recent "town's meeting" notwithstanding.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Viceroy is now about again, as usual, having recovered from his recent indisposition.

MR. C. E. CRAWLEY, one of the non-Civilian Accountant-Generals under the Financial Department in India will retire from the service next month. He is now at Home on leave.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th April 1905, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1904 of 102,748 maunds and Rs. 46,260 in the earnings.

MR. HOLLAND, Director of the Geological Survey of India, is now at the head-quarters of the Government of India. He proceeds to Dharmsala in connection with the earthquake investigation next week.

WHILE the railway progress of India is in the main very satisfactory, it is probable that much more might be done than is the case at present to encourage private enterprise in the direction of the construction of tramways or light railways. The Dwara-Therria Light Railway in Assam, the concession for which was granted to a Syndicate, will, it is expected, not be completed for public traffic till some time in 1906-07. The line is on the 2-ft. 6-in. gauge and will have a total length of 19 1-2 miles. Another more important light railway project taken up by private enterprise is the Shahdara-Saharanpur line also on the 2-ft. 6-in. gauge, which is to have a total length of 125 miles for its two sections. This line, also, is not expected to be completed till 1903-07.

ATTENTION was drawn some weeks ago to the long route followed by parcels despatched from India to Cyprus, these having to be sent to their destination via the United Kingdom. We now learn that up to 1903, such parcels were landed in Egypt and thence forwarded direct to Cyprus. The parcel-post, however, between Egypt and Cyprus has been suspended owing to plague quarantine, and, until notice of its resumption is received, the roundabout route through London will have to be followed The Egyptian Government is very susceptible in the matter of plague, and though it permits letters to be sent in usual course, it draws the line at parcels. If it would only be at the pains to consult the Indian Post Office, it would learn that infection by means of the parcel-post is a negligible quantity.

ON the 10th of last month on the arrival of the down Punjab mail at Aligarh a complaint was made by a lady travelling in a second class compartment that she had been molested by some European from the off side of the train while she was lying half asleep. The matter was promptly taken up by the Divisional Inspector of Railway Police at Tundla, and evidence was soon forthcoming to lead to the arrest of a fireman named Davies. It turns out that this is the same man, who, being then in the Artillery, was convicted in 1897 of an assault upon a lady in a train and sentenced to eight years and nine months imprisonment. The remainder of the sentence was remitted at the Coronation. The case has been committed by the Magistrate of Aligarh, and Davies will make his second appearance in the High Court at the next Criminal Sessions. It would appear that not only were the E. I. Railway authorities made aware of his record when they engaged him, but that the subordinate railway staff by no means showed alacrity in assisting the police to bring the man to justice.

COMMENTING on a point in Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the "Debats," M. Alcide Ebray says:—"His speech has this interest for us, that it shows that the policy of the Anglo-French rapprochement is accepted even by those Englishmen whom one might have supposed to be the most hostile. It is a guarantee for the durability of this new orientation, of which it can no longer be said that it was the work of a transitory Government."

REFERRING to the rumours as to the failing health of the Emperor of Austria, an inspired article in the "Zeit" says:—"The Emperor will soon complete his 75th year, and naturally feels the weight of his years. He still, however, sits his horse firmly and erectly, and in his shooting excursions displays an endurance that many much younger might envy. The doctors have no objection to the continuance of his shooting trips, but forbid hard riding, and recommend caution in the matter of horse exercise. They also insist on the Emperor taking full hours of rest, and as his Majesty is an early riser, they recommend his retiring to rest at ten o'clock, and a careful avoidance of all changes of temperature. For this reason, his Majesty has attended no balls outside the Palace, and he will also be compelled to abandon the idea he had entertained of returning the visit of King Edward, which caused him such great pleasure. All these are only extra measures of precaution in view of the high value of his Majesty's life, but they would in the case of a private individual in the same good state of health never be thought of."

THE WAR AND FINANCE.

FRANCE AND THE FINANCIERS.

Were Captain Tamburini an expert in his work as conspirator, instead of the veriest amateur, it is among the petite bourgeoisie, not in the army, that he would have sought for allies in his recent attempt to excite disorder in France. Had he begun his operations by proclaiming that it was not against the Repulic, but against "la haute finance," that he was fighting; and that it was not worthy M. Loubet, but certain very unworthy financiers, whom he wished to incarcerate, he would soon have had an army at his back For among the bourgeoisie, especially the petite bourgeoisie, there is at the present time but one feeling, and that is wrathful indignation against la haute finance. The trading classes, farmers, and small functionaries are, for the most part, Republican to the core, and they have no wish whatever to hurt a single hair of the President's head. None the less, could Captain Tamburini once have convinced them that Prince Victor Napoleon would hang up for them on a high gibbet every financier in France, there are not a few among them who would gladly have given him a helping hand in installing the Prince in the Elysee in M. Loubet's place. There is nothing that they would not do just now to secure the chance of wreaking their vengeance upon them; for they are very miserable, and all their misery is due, they are firmly convinced, to the iniquity of the financiers as a class.

Already fifteen months ago, at the beginning of the present war, says a writer in "The World" there was a tendency in France to look askance on all financiers, chiefly because, whereas they had always maintained that there would be no war, there was war. "Tsar Nicholas is much too fervent a lover of peace ever to allow Russia to be dragged into war," they had declared up to the very day when hostilities began. Their strongest argument, indeed, when persuading their clients to lend money to his Majesty, had always been that every sou lent would be expended on the industrial development of Russia. Now the French are a thrifty race, and it cut them to the heart to think of their heard-earned savings, which they had been assured would be devoted to building factories, working mines, or promoting other productive undertakings, being spent on buying cannon, ammunition, lyddite—things which make the world not the richer but the poorer. Then what added not a little to their exasperation was the fact that, as most of these war materials were bought in Germany, their own money was, they found, actually going to fill the pockets of their most dangerous foes, who might, and probably would, use it to manufacture arms wherewith to fight against France sooner or later. Thus, from the very day the war began, they were sorely troubled in their minds, and they accused their financial agents angrily of having decieved them, of having induced them to part with their money on false pretences. Even then they told them roundly that if they wished for more money for Russia, they would have to provide it themselves, as they, the old bondholders, would never lend her another sou. They did not all keep their word, it is true; quite a fair number of them, indeed, were induced to lend yet more money to Russia, but only by the assurance that they would by so doing render more secure that which they had lent her already. And these are the people who are now the most angry of all, and who are the most vehement in their denunciations of la haute finance."

If at the beginning of the war there were discontent and indignation among a large section of the French holders of Russian bonds, there is now keen anxiety, nay, in many cases, something very near akin to despair; for every success Japan has scored has given a blow to Russia's stability, and therefore to their hopes of ever again seeing the money they have lent her. It is among the small bondholders, especially such of them as live in the provinces—in small towns and country districts that the anxiety is keenest, the distress is most acute. There are scattered about in France thousands and thousands of men and women—more women by far than men—who have invested in Russian securities every farthing they posses, all that they have ever saved, all that they have ever inherited. This may be, and generally is, only a few thousand francs at most; still, the possession of even a few thousand francs makes all the difference in the world, perhaps, to a worn-out teacher, a seamstress, the widow of some subordinate official. So long as they have it, they can face the world cheerily, secure, at least, of a roof under which to shelter, and a fowl in the pot-au-feu on Sundays. But were they to lose it they would be brought at once face to face with starvation; for they are for the most part too feeble to work and too proud to beg. And they are now alive to the fact that they may lose it. This their faces show when news comes that things are going from bad to worse with Russia. It is quite pitiable to see them waiting about wayside railway stations for the trains that bring the Paris journals with the latest war telegrams. These are the people, these and their male folk, among whom Captain Tamburini would have sought for allies had he been an expert in the art of conspiring, only he would have had to begin his propaganda by railing against the financiers, by declaring that the great banks had sold themselves body and soul to Russia, and for her sake had helped to despoil their own countrypeople of their savings.

A somewhat more cheerful view of the value of Russian securities seems to be taken in Paris, than in the provinces, still, even in Paris, the small bondholders have waxed very anxious on the subject of late; and, although they are less fierce than the provincial bondholders in their denunciations of those who persuaded them to lend their money to Russia, they are, if possible, even more, determined never to lend her another penny. "Pas un autre sou, Messieurs les Russes," is a cry that is to be heard at every turn in Paris, as throughout France, to-day. "Never another sou will you have from me. If la haute finance wishes to provide you with more money, it will have to take it out of its own pockets." And the wish is openly expressed that it will take it out of its own pockets and lose it; for among the small bondholders the firm conviction prevails that, as things stand at present, whatever loss may be entailed on France, should Russia fail to keep her engagements, would fall on them alone, not on the great bankers, who, according to current rumour, have always shown less eagerness in buying Russian securities for themselves than in persuading others to buy them.

It is, of course, not against the financiers alone that feeling is running high among the middle classes in France just now; it is also running high against Russia, who is bitterly denounced for wasting on a useless war in the Far East the money lent her, instead of putting it to good use at home. There is no rejoicing now, but only mourning when mention is made of that day on which Imperial lips first pledged France as friend and ally. "It was an unlucky day for us when Tsar Nicholas crossed our frontier," the bondowners are now declaring, "one that will cost us at any rate dear. However it may be with the rest of the nation, we are paying a terribly high price for Russia's friendship." They would be quite in despair, indeed, were it not for the entente cordiale with England. What little comfort they can find in life just now is in the thought that France has at length a friend who, far from being on borrowing bent, might do something in the way of lending were a great financial crash to come.

THE speech of Mr. Chamberlain, foreshadowing extended powers for the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard," has come as a great surprise to politicians here, as the English Government has of late been credited with a desire for closer relations with Russia. This surprise amounts in many circles to annoyance, for it is now clearly perceived what a political blunder German diplomacy committed when ten years ago it countersigned the Franco-Russian demand for the evacuation of Port Arthur by the Japanese. But fair-minded critics admit that an extended Anglo-Japanese Alliance is bound to enormously strengthen British rule in India, thereby lessening the danger of a Russian attack and contributing to the peace of the world.

THE HALTING FLEET.

JAPAN GROWING RESTIVE.

THE NEUTRALITY QUESTION.

A GRAVE SITUATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 7.

No further reports have been received of the four torpedo boats which destroyed the Japanese sailing ship and it is believed they have returned to Vladivostock.

The delay in Admiral Rozhdestvensky's movements is causing doubt at Tokio as to his intention to move northward and risk an early engagement.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The steamer Chiengmai reports that on the 5th inst., she passed, seventy miles north-east of Labuan, an unknown fleet of two divisions, apparently coaling.

The torpedoer at Lubeck, which was seized, has been released by the authorities considering it would take six months to make her seaworthy.

A section of the Japanese press is urging the strongest measures in consequence of the Baltic fleet's stay and even the responsible organs are calling for prompt and independent action.

LATER.

The "Times" in a telegram from its Tokio correspondent says that the indignation in Japan is increasing against France.

Most of the sober journals declare that France virtually has taken up arms against Japan and plainly state that it is England's duty to prevent any interference of third parties.

The "Times" to-day in a significant article says that no more deplorable error could be committed by France than to suppose that the complaints of Japan can be treated lightly, and while everything would be done to prevent a rupture of the entente, France must remember that England would have no choice but to comply, if the facts alleged by the Japanese are established and Japan asks us to fulfil the obligations of our alliance.

The "Times," in an article, says it is understood that Lord Lansdowne has made earnest representations to France in reference to the necessity for a strict observance of neutrality

The Japanese Minister in Paris had a prolonged interview with M. Delcasse yesterday.

STOCK MARKETS WEAK.

Effect of the Situation.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Stock markets are weak to-day owing to international situation.

THE TROUBLE IN POLAND.

Feeling against Warsaw Jews.

There is a strong anti-Semitic feeling in Warsaw in consequence of Jewish shop-keepers and cab-drivers ignoring the Socialists.

Prominent persons are persuading the Governor to investigate the disturbances of the 1st instant, with a view to allaying the popular irritation.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

King Edward and a Japanese Prince.

His Majesty the King has placed York House at the disposal of the Prince and Princess Arisugawa of Japan during their visit to London en route to attend the wedding of the German Crown Prince.

THE YEMEN REVOLT.

Redifs Called Out.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Sixteen battalions of Redifs of the first Army Corps have been called to the colours for service in Yemen.

THE KABUL MISSION.

The Agreement with the Amir.

MR. DANE'S VIEW.

Mr. Louis Dane has arrived in London. In an interview with Reuter's representative, he said that the new arrangement would form an entirely satisfactory basis in our future relations with the Amir, who realises his interests and those of India are indentical He showed the utmost desire to facilitate the negotiations. There was no sign of Russian influence at Kabul and certainly no Russian mission there.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, with the English mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 3 p. m., to-day, (Sunday).

RAIN IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 8.

The excessive heat in Poona brought a downpour of rain this afternoon. It rained heavily up to the Cantonment limits, but in the surban parts few drops of rain fell. The weather is still warm to-day. Temperature rose to 109 degrees.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF YERROWDA JAIL.

Captain Twigg I. M. S., the present Superintendent of the Central Jail, at Hyderabad (Sind), is likely to take the place of the late Captain Laing as Superintendent of the Yerrowda Jail.

THE FIRE AT SIMLA.

BISHOP COTTON SCHOOL DESTROYED.

FINE WORK BY MASTERS AND BOYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

A black cloud of smoke rising from an outlying spur was all that most of the residents of Simla saw of the Bishop Cotton School fire to-day. It was only the minority who happened to be on the south side of the station, about four o'clock, who saw the sudden burst of flame which sprang from window to window of the main block devouring the entire place with a rapidity that was extraordinary, one roof after another falling in quick succession. The fire is still burning and the fire brigade will be upon the spot through the night to prevent damage from beams which continue to drop as they are one after another burnt through. The stone walls which are nearly three feet thick and also the chimneys continue to stand bare and erect amongst the blazing embers which still light up every door and window in the pile.

At twenty-five minutes to four, there was a slight shock of earthquake which several of the inmates of the school noticed. A few minutes later, one of the boys raised the cry of "fire", and smoke was seen rising from the west wing. Mr. Lewis, the headmaster, and Mr. Duggan, Mr. Lee, Mr. Winning, Mr. Townsend and Mr. Macpherson, his assistants, were all quickly upon the spot and made a very fine effort to save the building, the boys, of whom there are some 120 in the school, working with them splendidly. Buckets and baths were collected from all sides, but the water which could be obtained from the hydrants was entirely insufficient to check the spread of the flames. The fire brigade turned up promptly, but necessarily took a little time to connect with the hose owing to the distance of the nearest water supply, and the corrugated iron roofs of the big two storied buildings made it impossible to reach the seat of the flames effectually.

When it became apparent that the fire could not be got under by direct attack, a large party, including Mr. Duggan and other members of the school staff, set to work to pull down the cross roofs which connected the chapel and Mr. Lee's quarters with some of the main dormitories.

The fire, however, reached the centre before this could be accomplished and nothing more could be done but to save as much as possible of the contents of the buildings and to prevent the fire from spreading to the hospital and the detached quarters of the house masters around. Dhurries were wetted and hung out from the roofs and windows of the various houses and in this way the buildings known as the Villa, the Cottage and the Lodge, in which Messrs. Macpherson, Duggan and Lewis respectively have boarders, were saved.

The boys, masters and a number of willing helpers from the residents of Simla, who turned up on seeing the fire, were meanwhile rescuing bedding, clothes and books from the burning pile. Mr. Lee had a narrow escape from being cut off by the flames and it was in this work that one of the senior boys, by name B. Rogers, had his hand slightly damaged by falling glass. No casualties of any importance however occurred and the senior boys saved almost all their effects. Mr. Lee, Mr. Townsend and Mr. Winning, however, lost almost all their possessions. Heavy showers, meanwhile, came down drenching all those who were working at the salvage and damaging what had been rescued in the way of furniture and effects.

Most of the boarders were meanwhile taken to the Central Hotel, in charge of two of the masters. The entire premises of the Hotel have been rented by two of the governors who happened to be upon the spot, so that the school will be able to be reopened to-morrow. Others of the boys have been taken in by friends in Simla and all are now comfortably provided for. The Central Hotel is fortunately empty. It possesses a large amount of accommodation and will serve as an admirable temporary location until the permanent buildings can be reconstructed.

The extent of the loss cannot be accurately stated in money, but the school being largely supported by Government, there is no question about the necessary funds being immediately forthcoming for its reconstruction, and parents and guardians in all parts of India can rest assured that there will be a minimum of dislocation in the studies of the boys.

The greatest sympathy is felt upon all sides here for Mr. and Miss Lewis and the rest of the school staff who have worked up the institution to its present high status.

The Viceroy was one of the first to inquire what assistance he could render, and a number of high Government of India officials were to be seen helping actively in the work of salvage. The buildings will most probably smoulder for a day or two, but all fear of further damage is over.

The school is attended by Anglo-Indian boys from all parts of India. The misfortune which has happened to it will, therefore, be very widely felt.

SIMLA, MAY 8.

A few beams are still smouldering in the Bishop Cotton School buildings, but the fire has practically burnt itself out, everything combustible having been consumed and only the tottering stone walls, chimneys and debris of twisted up corrugated iron sheets and iron bedsteads remaining. The whole of the ammunition, it seems, was got out of the armoury, yesterday, before the fire reached that building.

One of the reasons for the insufficiency of water was the fact that some of the pipes connecting with the principal hydrant, close to the school, passed through the burning building, the result being that after the fire had been burning for a very short time, scalding steam was driven out with great force continuously instead of water, precluding the further use of this source of supply. When the fire brigade arrived they had to attach their three thousand-foot hose to tap the water supply higher up the hill, and by the time this was in working order, it was too late to save the building.

The boy whose hand was hurt is already out of the hospital and is little the worse for his accident the effects of which will have completely disappeared in a few days.

A meeting of the governors of the school was held to-day, Colonels Smith and Williams and Messrs. Warlow and Lewis being present. It was decided to re-open the school at once in tents, the loan of which had been generously promised by the Viceroy and the Military authorities, and also to appeal to the Government for funds for rebuilding purposes.

Meanwhile the following circular to parents has been issued :—The governors are considering the possibility of carrying on the school in temporary quarters. A decision will probably be arrived at during the course of a fortnight and meanwhile arrangements are being made to house and teach the boys as usual.

Tents are to be set up in the school compound where there is plenty of space and the boys will have a very pleasant time camping out during the fine weather which can be relied upon here throughout May and June. Before the rains break in, houses can be hired in the neighbourhood.

The buildings are insured for Rs. 30,000 in the Commercial Union Company, but the loss is probably at least four times this amount. The school is managed by trustees who have at their disposal only the three-quarters of a lakh of rupees invested as guarantee for the salary of head master. This, however, ensures the raising of the necessary building funds, should there be any delay in obtaining a grant from Government. A decision as to permanent arrangements will be arrived at when the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, who is ex-officio governor of the school, returns to Simla about the middle of the current month.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

PAREL GYMKHANA vs. NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Aga Khan Hockey Tournament for the present year, which has been looked forward to with such keen interest by almost every section of the sporting public of Bombay, commenced rather disappointingly from the opening day. On Saturday, the Poona Wanderers scratched at the eleventh hour, but were considerate enough to wire their inability to be present in Bombay, and in consequence a large concourse of spectators, full of anticipations to witness a great exhibition of hockey, assembled on the Cooperage only to see the Customs' team badly beaten and "The Green Howards" making rings round them. Yesterday afternoon an even greater disappointment was in store when, from the result of the drawing it was arranged that the Bishop's High School from Poona was to have met the York and Lancashire Regiment from Mhow on the Cooperage. The attendance on the ground, which included a large number of European ladies and gentlemen, was even larger than on Saturday afternoon, but the military team was conspicuous by its absence, and its whereabouts was a complete mystery to all those concerned and interested in the Tournament. There was not even so much as a telegram sent to the Honorary Secretary to explain the cause of their non-appearance, and it would be an act of generosity to attribute this to some very unforeseen circumstance, which it is hoped, will be fully explained later on. In the absence of the Tournament match the Bishop's High School team, which has come to Bombay with a creditable record, met a combined team of the Grant Medical College and the Cathedral Old Boys, and played a scratch match, which was looked on with interest by the spectators and ended in a victory for the Poona boys.

The second match of the evening was played on the Marine Lines maidan, but as the contesting teams were by no means formidable it may, perhaps, account for the paucity of spectators and the tameness with which the game was followed. One feature of the play was that both sides appeared fairly evenly matched, with the result that at no time did either side succeed in scoring and the match ended in a pointless draw. Extra time could not be allowed owing to the bad light, and the match will therefore be replayed on the first opportunity of the Marine Lines ground being available. Details :—

Punctually at 5-10 p.m. hostilities commenced and Patterson almost immediately put his opponents on the defensive, but near the New High School circle Subawalla forced a retreat. Some up and down play followed, when Hogan secured the ball and drove through an opening once more dangerously in front of the School goal, where an existing skirmish ensued, but, though the School boys were kept in their own half for a considerable length of time no goal resulted. The sphere was eventually drawn to midfield, where it was sent out several times. A couple of minutes before the half time whistle was piped, the Parel players notched a corner but failed to convert.

Reversing ends the Parel team again became the aggressors, and an exciting skirmish was witnessed near the Boys' goal, but again the pressure was relieved and the game transferred to the centre of the ground. "Fouls" now became the order of the day and the passing on both sides appeared somewhat erratic. This state of affairs was relieved by Patterson, who made a well-judged shot through his opponents backs and would have scored but for the timely assistance of the School custodian. Give and take play followed during the rest of the period, but neither side succeeded in annexing a goal and the match thus ended in a pointless draw. Result :—

PAREL GYMKHANA	NIL
NEW HIGH SCHOOL	NIL

The following were the teams :—

PAREL GYMKHANA.—Goal—Alcock ; Backs—Gillespie and Murray ; Half-backs—Green, Hollham, and H. Alcock ; Forwards—Baldwin, Holborne, Patterson, Hogan and Sharp.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL.—Goal—Bengali ; Backs—Surti and V. Putwankar ; Half-backs—Forbes, D. Cooper and Patel ; Forwards—Telang, Subawalla, Chenoy, G. Putwankar and N. Cooper.

REFEREES.—Messrs H. V. Falconer and J. H. Griffiths.

The match on the Cooperage this afternoon will be between the East Lancashires and Pioneer Hockey Club, when a good game no doubt will be witnessed. The match on the Marine Lines maidan is between "The Green Howards" (Yorkshire Regiment) from Colaba and the Elphinstone High School. The Bombay Gymkhana and the Cathedral High School Old Boys will play tomorrow on the Cooperage.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, May 8.

Capt. W. M. Houston, I M S on leave from Rajkote.
Major T. Fraser, D A A G on leave from Quetta.
2nd Lt Kidner on duty from England.
2nd Lt, G. H. Morris Second Div. on duty from England.

DEPARTURES, May 8.

2nd Lt. A. H. Evans Gwynne R. F. A. on M. C. to England.
Capt. W. M. Houston, I. M. S. on M. C. to England.
Capt. W. Roskells Ist Yorks Regt on duty to England.
Capt. T. H. Close. R. E. on duty to Mhow.
Lieut F. J. King R. E. on duty to Allahabad.
2nd Lt. W. E. Kidner Secd. Div. on duty to Bangalore.
2nd Lt G H Morris. R E on duty to Bengalore.

FORMOSA, which the Russian Armada seems to have a mind to make, was once associated in England with a piece of daring of another sort—a literary sort. London once beheld "a native of Japan" with the rather unlikely name of George Psalmanagar, who not only printed a history of "the island," but spoke, and wrote, a language of his own invention, which he called Formosan. He also ate "raw meat, roots, and herbs," and thus in the view of many excellent people, put his Japanese origin beyond question.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The English Cup Final.

COUNTY CRICKET PROSPECTS.

THE HOCKEY SEASON RECORD.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

IT was a good game and the better side won was the general opinion of the contest in the final tie for the English Cup at the Crystal Palace on Saturday. Had the record in the way of attendance been broken it would have caused no surprise, for there was no doubting the attractiveness of the game. Aston Villa and Newcastle United were regarded by all as two of the best three teams on the season's play, and the fact that they had to meet in the greatest of all games under the Association code was sufficient to bring enthusiasts from all over the country. A more orderly crowd than that at the Palace could not have been found, while the game itself was one of the best that has ever been witnessed, inasmuch as fouls were as scarce as they are generally plentiful in this kind of contest. Once or twice the referee pulled up a player for some infringement, but, taken all round, a finer display of science and skill could not have been wished for. It was indeed a treat to sit down and watch the progress of a game of this description, and if those unfair tactics which so often mar the real enthusiasts' pleasure were always so conspicuous by their absence, it would undoubtedly be for the good of the game.

How Aston Villa secured the Cup is scarcely worth re-telling, for it has been told over and over again, and by now is quite stale. Suffice to say that the Villa undoubtedly deserved a victory, which, if the truth be told, they were hardly expected to gain. The form shown throughout the season by these two sides had been excellent, but it was the general opinion, we belive, that the greater science and skill the Tynesiders had been given credit for having shown would enable them to gain a close victory and take the Cup back with them for the first time in the history of the club. But, as has so often been proved, there is nothing like a final tie for the general upsetting of a great team's form. The Newcastle men never showed their best form. Now and then we had a glimpse of that short passing game for which the team has earned such renown ; then it was delightful to watch, but it was only now and then that the forwards made much progress. Indeed, it was a bitter blow to the Tynesiders' supporters to see the efforts of their champions spoiled by the Villa halves. The long swinging passes of the Birmingham forwards completely beat the Newcastle centre line. Hampton played a great game, his passing to the two outsides, Hall and Brawn, being as fine as one could wish to see. And very nearly every time those two wings got away, and the tremendous pace of both resulted in a beautiful centre, to the extreme danger of the Tynesiders' goal. The Newcastle team played like a side unused to such great occassions, but on the other hand, the Villa went from start to finish with a dash that would not be denied. It may be that the first goal, which Hampton scored for Aston before the game was three minutes' old, somewhat demoralised their opponents. It certainly astonished the spectators. Indeed, it seemed to take them so much by surprise that for a few seconds they did not seem to realise what had happened then. But when they did—well, we all know what happened then. The second goal evoked more enthusiasm than the first. Perhaps it was because it made a probable success practically into a certain one. At any rate, when Hampton tapped the ball into the net, after Lawrence had saved from Hall, the huge mass seemed to rise and give a series of loud and long shouts. The Newcastle forwards made desperate efforts to retrieve their position, but it was all to no avail. Spencer, the Villa's right back, continued to defend brilliantly, and the end came with Aston Villa winning the Cup for the fourth time by a couple of goals to nil.

Nottingham's position in the championship table last season—they were fifth with seven successes out of twenty matches—was mainly due to the splendid batting of A. O. Jones and Iremonger, the fine all-round form of J. Gunn, and to the recovery of Wass in the bowling department But, unfortunately, the team had a longish tail. During the forthcoming season A. O. Jones will again "skipper" the side, while all last season's players will be available. Considerable importance is attached to the Colts's match which takes place at Easter, and which invariably brings to light some promising recruits. Althoug no fresh men have as yet been discovered the selectors are in the hope of finding new talent as a result of the Colts' game, and from the additional players engaged on the ground staff, which, by the way, now number nineteen. The newcomers on the staff include H. Shaw, E. Alletson, A. Iremonger (a brother of J.), W. Robinson, and G. Lee. All these and the old members should be fit by the opening of the season, for practice has been in full swing for some time in a large covered shed. For the colts' match there were no fewer than forty applications, a larger number than for many seasons. The county eleven in this match will consist of A. O. Jones, R. E. Hemingway, G. T. Branston, W. Speak, the Gunns (J. and G.), Iremonger, Oates, Hardstaff, Pennington, and Hallam.

The colts' team will, as usual, be captained by W. Marshall, and will include two other amateurs in T. L. C. Gurtis (Collingham) and A. S. Sutton (Forest Amateurs). Of the professionals, W. Chambers, professional at Blair Lodge, J Adcock, and T. A. Loach are all wicket-keepers. P. Webster is a left-arm bowler of promise, and E. Beardsall a medium to fast right-hand bowler. W. Langham, who played last year, bowls left hand and is a very useful batsman, while W. Rice, a medium-fast right-hand bowler, is also a reliable bat. Of the others, T H. Furmidge, W. Clayton, W. Payton, G. Hill, and A. Armstrong all show promise as batsmen, while Furmidge, W. T. Richards, and F Shipstone are useful with the ball. The fact that the first Test Match of the series is to be played at Trent Bridge has naturally improved the prospects of the season generally. This takes place at the end of May, commencing on the 29th of the month. Keenness in the field was a conspicuous feature of the work of the team last season, and with a leader like A. O. Jones another successful season in this direction may be looked for. The financial situation, taken all round, is very satisfactory. Notts have home and home fixtures with Yorkshire, Kent, Lancashire, Middlesex, Essex, Surrey, Sussex, Gloucestershire, Liecestershire and Derbyshire. The ground, we are informed, is in excellent condition. At times the condition of the pitch at Trent Bridge has been too excellent from the bowlers' point of view, but during the coming season the batsmen will no doubt find runs harder to obtain than heretofore.

J. F. Byrne will again act as captain of the Warwickshire eleven. The annual report of the committee of the club, which was issued recently, had rather a gloomy tone about it. A deficiency on the year's working of £659 is regarded as having been brought about by the fact that there has been little or no growth in the patronage of the public during the past ten years. The cause of the deficit certainly could not be attributed to bad weather, but the attendence of the public was, on this account, all the more disappointing. Having regard to the greatly increased attractiveness of the programme this year, however, it is hoped that the members' roll will be considerably enlarged. One match has been arranged with the Australians, while the programme has been further extended by home and home fixtures with Sussex, Somerset, and Northampton. So far as the team is concerned, the players will be the same as last year. There is one recruit available in the person of C. S. Baker, a young professional, qualified by residence. He is a Lancashire man, and played as an amateur for Whalley Range C.C., prior to going to Leamington as a professional. Baker is a left hand batsman with a good defence and plenty of forcing strokes, and those in authority are confident that he will be of great service to the side. The comparatively low position of the club in the "table" last season was in a large measure, due to the poor form shown by Hargreave. On the whole, the attack was weak. Eight players bowled pretty regularly, and the fact Hargreave's sixty-six wickets cost over twenty-six runs apiece, speaks for itself. With Warwickshire, of course, it means that if Hargreave fails to come off, the side is in an awkward position. The team is sadly in need of another trundler. However, with the leading bastmen showing the same form as last season, and provided "Sam" Hargreave finds his form of the previous two or three seasons, all should go well with the Warwick eleven.

A lot of interest will naturally centre in the doings of the new arrival in the ranks of the first-class counties. For the second time in succession Northamptonshire last season headed the second division table with ten wins out of twelve matches. The team showed such marked superiority over the majority of their opponents that their request to be admitted to compete in the first-class championship was undoubtedly justified. Financially, the club was not in a very satisfactory position, but about twelve months ago a fund, inaugurated by Lord Lilford, the president, realise £1,145, this being almost sufficient to wipe out the old debt of the club. The new first-class county commences the season on May 18, when the team meet Hampshire on the pretty ground at Southampton. The other counties to be met are : Sussex, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Surrey, and Warwickshire, while the Australians visit Northampton on August 17. The following are the available players :—T. Horton (Captain) born 1871, W. H. Kingston born 1874, H. E. Kingston born 1876, E. Mitchell Cross born 1882, R. F. Knight born 1879, C. J. T. Pool born 1876, C. R. Wetherall born 1871, G. K. Papillon born 1867, A. E. Worsley born 1882, H. Hawkins born 1876, G. A. T. Vials born 1887, H. B. Simpson born 1879, T. E. Manning born 1884, B. C. Smith born 1884, Thompson born 1877, East born 1876 and Cox born 1881. Of these, Thompson is the player who assists the Marylebone club. He is the only player really known to the ordinary follower of the game. Last season Thompson had the splendid average of 42'57 for the county, scoring 596 runs in sixteen innings, while he took ninety-nine wickets at an average of 11 1-2 runs apiece. Six batsman last season had an average of over twenty, while seven of the others had double figure averages. Although the brunt of the attack will probably again fall on Thompson and East—the latter headed the bowling averages last season with eighty-five wickets for 10 1-2 runs apiece—there are other capable bowlers in the team, notably H. Hawkins, H. B. Simpson, of Wellingborough Grammar School, T. Horton, the "skipper" of the side, and Cox and Wells, the ground professionals. Altogether the newcomers have a very formidable eleven, and there is no reason to suppose otherwise than that the club will meet with very fair success during their opening season as a first-class county.

A considerable amount of doubt has existed as to who will captain the Surrey team during the coming season. All sorts of rumours have been set afloat, and the fact that W. W. Read has been engaged as a coach to the young players has brought the suggestion that he will now and then be seen out as the "skipper" of the side. However, something definite is at last known, for it is officially stated that Lord Dalmeny will act as captain during the early part of the season. Last year the Surrey committee had considerable difficulty in obtaining a leader. First H. B. Chinnery took charge of the team, and then H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, while Lord Dalmeny and other amateurs in turn took charge. When the season was three-parts over J. E. Raphael took over the captaincy, and under his guidance the team improved considerably. The newly-appointed captain's experience of first-class cricket is not great, for altogether last season Lord Dalmeny played in nine matches. He scored 279 runs in seventeen innings, having an average of 16'41. A good leader is what the team is sadly in need of, and if Lord Rosebery's son proves the success in his new position that is confidently expected of him it will undoubtedly be for the good of the club, for without a regular and capable leader no team can thrive.

The hockey season is now practically concluded, although there will be several clubs on tour at Easter A few words on the past season's doings may prove of interest. That the game continues to flourish there is no doubt, and its popularity is evidenced by the ever-increasing number of clubs. In the South alone, at the commencement of the season, there were no fewer than 104 clubs affiliated to the Southern Association, and during the season this number has been largely added to. When it is taken into consideration that many of these clubs run three and four teams every Saturday, it is little wonder that people point to the decadence of Rugby and Association amateur football as a result of the advance of hockey. In the North, West, and Midlands the game is increasing correspondingly, and before long it is hoped that the Eastern Counties will form an association, but at present the game has not taken such a hold there as in the other divisions. The International matches this season have resulted in England regaining the triple crown, which she had to resign last year to Ireland, who defeated her by 3 goals to 2. This season, Ireland were defeated by 4 goals to 1, Wales by 6 to 0, and Scotland by 9 to 0, and England was thus undefeated, with the splendid aggregate of 19 goals to 1. It is doubtgul if England has ever been so strongly represented as this season, and this despite the absence of S. H. Shoveller, admittedly the best centre forwards in the three countries, who was prevented through illness from taking part in any of the Internationals. Ireland proved disappointing, their form comparing unfavourably with that shown two years ago at Surbiton. The Welsh match unfortunately proved a fiasco, owing to the North and South sections of Wales falling out over the selection of the team, with the result that at the last moment the team had to be composed almost entirely of Newport players. If a line can be taken on the form displayed, they have certainly improved considerably. Scotland at present are novices at the game, having only taken it up during the last two years, but they are very keen, and should develop into a really good team. In the International trial matches, the South proved the best beating the North, Midlands and the West, but there is not much to choose between them. In country hockey, Lancashire and Cheshire in the North, and Surrey and Middlesex in the South, stand out by themselves. In the Midlands, there is not much to choose between any of the teams, Northampton and Leicester, perhaps, being the pick.

With regard to club games in the South the feature of the season has been the continued success of the Staines team, which once again has gone through the season undefeated. It is now over three years since they tasted defeat—a truly remarkable record—and during the last three seasons they have played 52 matches, won 49, drawn 3, and scored 280 goals against 36. Many critics point to the success of the Staines team as due to their playing four half-backs and no goal-keeper, but in my opinion that is not the chief reason of their success. To play the four half-back game successfully the halves and backs must have a thorough understanding amongst one another, and this is just what they possess, as during the last three seasons practically the same team represented Staines every Saturday. Other teams play four half-backs with varying success, owing to their sometimes being strange to one another and hesitating as to who shall tackle the man until too late. Teddington have been very little behind Staines, and can point to a very successful season, only losing two matches out of twenty. Southgate at one time threatened to dispute the honour of being undefeated with Staines, but towards the end of the season they broke down and lost four matches in succession. Hampstead have done very well and scored more goals than any other of the leading clubs. Had their defence been stronger they would have proved a great thorn in Staines' side, as they possess quite the best line of forwards in the South. Lessness Park have steadily risen, from the ranks of the junior clubs, and this season have proved themselves to be quite one of the best teams, and can hold their own with most of the leading clubs.

THE announcement made by some of our contemporaries to the effect that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the Government of India's scheme for an Imperial Customs Service is premature. The matter is still under discussion and no official statement is likely to be possible for some time.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday in the Corporation Hall, the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta presiding. A delay of about half an hour occurred before a quorum was secured.

A MOTOR WAGGON FOR CARRIAGE OF MEAT.

On the motion of Dr. Dadachanjee, Chairman of the Standing Committee, it was resolved that according to the recommendation of the Committee, in the circumstances stated, sanction be given to the purchase of a motor waggon for the carriage of meat, and to the construction of the body of the waggon in the Municipal Workshops at a cost not exceeding Rs. 12,500, to be met from Surplus Cash balance.

WATER SUPPLY TO KURLA.

The Corporation considered a letter to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, from the President, Kurla Municipality, dated 5th February last, in which he stated that the Municipality is contemplating a separate water scheme for itself, and has sent the proposal for preparing plans and estimates for the sanction of Government. He requested therefore that the present arrangement of water supply should stand, as it is, for about a year or so more.

On the motion of Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, seconded by Mr. James Macdonald, it was resolved that approval be given to an agreement being entered into with the Kurla Municipality for a period of three years ending 31st March 1905 for the supply of water within their Municipal limits on the same terms and conditions as of the agreement that expired on the 31st March 1903.

CHAWLS FOR POORER CLASSES AT CHANDANWADY.

The Corporation considered a memorandum from the Commissioner, dated 28th March last, forwarding copy of a Government resolution dated 6th March last, on a letter from the Chairman, City Improvement Trust.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, seconded by Mr. Sorafali Mamooji, it was resolved that resolution, dated 6th March 1905, sanctioning plans and estimates amounting to Rs, 374,259, for the construction of six blocks of chawls for the poorer classes at Chandanwady in connection with the City Improvement Board's scheme II, and an addition of rupees five lakhs for the construction of chawls to the sanctioned revised estimates for scheme No. II (received with the Commisioner's memorandum dated 28th March 1905) be recorded.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES IN THE CITY.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Frank Cartwright, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., F. S. I., in which he stated—"I have the honour to draw your attention to the lack of properly constructed public conveniences in the thoroughfares of the City. Many of the existing urinals and latrines are inconveintly placed, are excessively dirty, and in many cases abut prominently on the foot-paths, with their interior arrangements and the occupation of their patrons exposed to the public view, that is to such portion of the public who use the foot-paths. I would respectfully suggest that all urinals encroaching upon the public foot-paths, especially those which are unscreened, should be removed to more secluded sites. I would further suggest that it would be a great convenience, in the centre of the town especially if a few underground conveniences were provided, fitted with both closet and lavatory accommodation for Europeans of both sexes, or if this combination is considered undesirable, ladies' retiring rooms might be fitted up in the vicinity of the Market and the Secretariat in charge of a matron, whose wages, would, I am sure, be more than met by the small fees which would gladly be paid for such a necessary convenience."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that Mr. Cartwrighat's letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia moved an amendment that the letter be recorded.

On a division the amendment was carried.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS BUILDINGS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, forwarding for orders a correspondence between the Committee and Government regarding the building grant offered by the latter body for the Sorabji Bengalee Girls School at Kandelwady.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola stated that when the school building was first erected, the Government were not called upon to pay their quota of Rs. 25,000 which they were bound to pay under the grant-in-aid rules. Subsequently it was found necessary to raise an additional storey to the building requiring an expenditure of Rs. 8,000. The Government were asked to supply the amount, but they offered Rs. 4,000. Under the circumstances the Joint Schools Committee asked the Corporation if they could pay the balance from the school funds at their disposal. Mr. Ibrahim submitted that Government were not justified in refusing to pay Rs. 8,000 in view of the fact that they were originally liable to pay a contribution of Rs. 25,000. He thought the Joint Schools' Committee should make another representation to the Government. He therefore, moved that the Joint Schools Committee be informed that the Corporation could not admit their view in respect of building grants and that the offer of the Bengalee Memorial Committee be regulated by terms of the original and acceptance.

Mr. D. E. Wacha in secoding the proposition, said it was most extraordinary that Government should attempt to back out of the arrangement to go halves in the cost of buildings for primary schools.

The proposition was agreed to.

WATER CARRIERS.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Joseph Baptista to request the Commissioner to furnish a list of the persons to whom permisson was granted under section 269 (3) to carry away water in a cask, cart, pakhal or masak. Mr. Baptista stated that it was necessary to have some control over these persons, as cases had came to his knowledge in which water supplied by masaks was found to contain all sorts of germs.

WATER-SUPPLY AT MALABAR HILL.

The following proposition which stood in the name of Mr. Joseph Baptista was carried :—"That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation (I) whether filtered water is now supplied to the residents of Malabar and Cumballa Hill ? (II) the number of houses thus supplied, and the total quantity of water supplied ; (III) whether any direct supply is furnished to these houses from Tulsi, if so, why ? (IV) whether the 2 oil-engines and pumps sanctioned, are erected ; (V) whether they work satisfactorily ? and (VI) whether the turbine is still working, and if so, why ?"

SANITARY MEASURES.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with the following information in connection with all sanitary operations of the Health Department during the official year which ended on 31st March last, namely:—(a) The number of houses which were cleaned, disinfected, and white-washed in each Ward owing to their being badly lighted and badly ventilated ; (b) The number of rooms improved in each Ward which were most insufficiently lighted and ventilated ; (c) The number of extra persons in the Engineering Department for the purposes mentioned in (a) and (b) and their cost, above and beyond originally budgetted for 1904-1905: (d) The number of extra scavengers, cutchra carts, nightsoil carts, halalcores and drainage cleaners employed beyond those originally budgetted for 1904-05, and their respective cost; (e) The number of gullies flushed (mentioning the localities in which they were situated), with the flushing engines, once, and those flushed more than once, during 1904-1905; and the intervals at which they were flushed. (f) The number of flushing engines at work for the purpose mentioned in (e)."

The proposition was carried.

Mr. Wacha then moved that the Corporation would be pleased to learn if the Health Officer had come to any determination, and if so what, with regard to the relation of filthy and overcrowded areas to disease.

The proposition was agreed to.

It was further resolved on the motion of Mr. Wacha that with a view to a better understanding of the aspects of plague mortality, topographically and ethnologically, the Commissioner would be so good as to give in the annual administration report a table showing plague mortality in the different streets, in the several districts of each ward in the city, according to race, during the year.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY morning, at about 10-20 a fire broke out in the Bombay Cotton Press Co's. factory premises, near Victoria Bunder, Lower Colaba. The fire originated through friction, in one of the cotton-mixing openers, when about sixty bales of cotton, belonging to Messrs P. D. Soane and Co., were being mixed. These sixty bales were burnt in the fire, causing a loss of about Rs 6,000. Besides this, several full-pressed bales of hemp, belonging to Messrs. Khimjee Visram & Co., lying close by, were damaged to the extent of eight to ten thousand rupees, while some loose hemp and dropping fly were burnt. All property was fully insured. Neither the building nor the Press machinery suffered severely. After an alarm of fire had been raised the Colaba fire-brigade appeared in the scene, but its help was not needed as the fire was extinguished within forty minutes of its outspread by the Press fire-extinguishing apparatus, which was worked to satisfaction under Mr. P. J. Gora, the engineer in charge.

A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

On the 15th of April in the Wiesbaden Curhaus was heard for the first time the "Heckelphone", an invention of J. A. Heckel, a musical instrument manufacturer of Biebrich am Rhein. The well-known Alp-horn solo in Rossini's Overture to William Tell was the piece selected for the trial of this new wind instrument, and the effect is declared by judges on the spot to have been excellent. The Heckelphone did what was expected of it, its tone had an ideal softness and beauty, with penetrating power and fullness; it sounded mellower than the flageolet, stronger than the English horn, deeper than the hautbois, with which instrument it is closely allied in fingering and treatment generally. It is bound to prove of considerable importance in orchestral quartettes of wooden wind instruments, and will be much utilised in arranging the parts of modern compositions. It is capable of the finest modulations, from the lightest pianissimo to a Nasmyth-like fortissimo, while the tone remains throughout round, clear and true. Richard Strauss looks on the Heckelphone as fulfilling all the requirements of a musical instrument, and he hopes for almost magical results from its inclusion in his next opera "Salome." He considers it exactly suited to render the sad airs of "Tristan," and as equally effective in the orchestra of that opera; Dr. Hans Richter speaks of it as a noble instrument affording a brilliant new register of the harmonies to be got from wood. The fingering is the same as that of the hautbois, and every player of that instrument can take up the Heckelphone without any previous practice. It belongs to the same family of the double-reeds as the bassoon. The music for it is written in the treble-clef, sounding one octave below the hautbois, and, of course, an octave above the bassoon, thus completing the series of these reed instruments.

THE EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It has been represented to us by our friends from the Punjab that it will not be possible to reach a certain class of sufferers from the recent earthquake except through the means of private agency. We are, therefore, raising a small subscription fund with the view of placing the same in the hands of our friends of the Arya Samaj at Lahore to be distributed by them as personal investigation and inquiry may show to be necessary.

The following is a list of subscriptions already secured out of which we have sent a first remittance of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) to Lala Lajpat Rai of the Samaj.—Yours, &c.,

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
D E WACHA.

	Rs.
Messrs Morarjee Goculdas and Co	250
The Hon Sir Pherozeshah M Mehta, K C I E	200
The Hon Mr C H Setalvad	100
The Hon Mr Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey	100
Mr W A Chambers	100
Mr Jehangir S Petit	100
Mr H A Wadia	100
Mr Rustam K R Kama	50
Mr D E Wacha	50
Mr Cursetji M Cursetji	50
"A Sympathising Parsi"	50
Mr Dorab N Bahadurji	50
Mr Cursetji S Patel	50
Mr Bapuji S Patel	50
Mr Ardesir S Patel	50
Mr Framji D Panday	50
Mr Cursetji M Banaji	50
Mr Hurjivandas Soonderji	50
"A Parsi"	51
Mr Pestonji J Patsha	50
Dr K E Dadachanji	25
Mr H S D	25
Mr Rustam R N Kanina	25
Mr Burjorji Naoroji (Hindi Punch)	10
Mr Shapurji N Guzder	5

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	25,386	11	9
Mrs Dhunbai Pirosha Sukhadvala	5		
Pestonji D Mahaluxmiwala	5		
J G C	50		
A Parsi Family	10		
Cassinath D Dhuru	10		
Dinbai Behramji Patel	15		
Kalidas Premji and Coy	25		
Whittle and Coy	100		
Total	25,606	11	9

THE DEATH OF A TROOPER.

The adjourned inquiry into the death of the late Trooper Herrick of the 9th Lancers was held and concluded in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court at Lucknow on Friday. The Court found that the deceased was not seen after 1-10 a. m. on the 27th April till his body was found about two miles away alongside of the railway line at 4-30. a.m., and that all the evidence points to the fact that the deceased was knocked down and killed by a passing train and while under the influence of drink. This is a surmise, more or less probable no doubt, but as far as can be judged from a summary of the proceedings nothing more than a surmise, says the "Pioneer." Apparently only one train passed over the line during the hours when Herrick must have met his death, and that was a goods train which left Lucknow soon after 3 a.m. Neither the driver nor the fireman saw or heard anything unusual, nor were there any marks on the engine or the cowcatcher to indicate that there had been a collision. On the other hand the position in which the body was found—lying on the back, with the coat and cap beside it—and the nature of the injuries seem to have suggested to everyone at sight the idea of foul play. The Magistrate and Police on the spot ought to know best; but it does not appear yet that that idea can be safely discarded.

DINNER TO MR. C. M. CURSETJEE.

Members of the Bombay Bar, practising in the Small Causes Court of Bombay, entertained Mr. C.M. Cursetjee, late Judge of the Small Causes Court, at a dinner on Sunday night in the Masonic Hall, Waudby Road, when covers were laid for 80. In addition to the members of the Bar, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Javeri and Mr. Hakim, Judges of the Small Causes Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur and Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Presidency Magistrates, and Mr. Spencer, Registrar of the Small Causes Court, were also present as invited visitors.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, barrister-at-law, who presided, after having given the loyal toasts, proposed the health of the guest of the evening, who, he said, had proved a conscientious and an upright Judge and was never influenced by the seniority status or colour of lawyers who represented their cases before him. By his retirement, the Court had lost a very good Judge, the lawyers a friend and the city a public servant. However, he hoped, Mr. Cursetjee would continue to do good service in different branches of public usefulness.

The toast having been enthusiastically honoured, Mr. Cursetjee in reply remarked that such dinners were rather meant more as a warning to the succeeding officer than as an honour to the retiring one. Though he was now free from Government yoke, yet he would not allow himself to grow rusty, but would utilise his time for the benefit of his country. He intended to resume practice. Several toasts were then given and drunk, and the interesting gathering dispersed late at night.

PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is to be hoped that when the Plague Commission arrives from England that some means will be devised for checking this fell malady of plague. When I was at Baghdad during the years 1875, 1876 and 1877, a very experienced Medical Officer Dr. Colville, the Presidency Surgeon, used to declare that the disease was propagated through the clothes of deceased persons not being destroyed or burnt, and he also thought that the very smell of the clothes of plague patients, caused infection, and used also to think that earth on which people with the disease slept was contaminated and he was also a great advocate for the authorities in the city of Baghdad insisting on the people sleeping on cots. Surgeon Colville's writings on the subject caused him to be sent with the Commission that was sent to Russia in 1878, to enquire into the cause of the malady in that country. He was a great advocate for the use of incense (loban) in houses, to which Englishmen have a protestant dislike, but a little enquiry will show that it is a great preventive of the spread of contamination. The Borahs as a class in Bombay, I have heard, are very free from plague, and they ascribe their immunity in a great measure to the use of loban or incense, although they are not by any means altogether immuned. As regards Dr. Colville's theory regarding infection from the smell of the clothes of persons who suffered from plague, I had a rather unique experience subsequently as regards small-pox. Some years ago, I had some farms in the eastern districts of the Cape of Good Hope. There was an outbreak of small-pox in the village or town of Uituchage, which is the centre of a large Dutch population and has large workshops for the railway. A hospital was erected about a mile from the village to which all patients were sent. Two medical practitioners of the town devoted themselves to the duty of supervising the hospital without remuneration. They had given strict orders that all the clothing of deceased inmates should be burnt, but this order was ignored, by one of the colored nurses, named Rose, who collected and secreted a quantity of sheets and clothing of the patients and she came one evening to the Kaffir huts on my farm with a very large bundle of clothes, which she placed in the hut of one of my Kaffirs. The Kaffir huts on the farms in Cape Colony are usually located at a short distance from the homestead. During the night, a young girl called her mother and told her there was a very bad smell in the huts from the bundle of clothes. Rose was also sleeping in the same hut and she was told to put her bundle outside the hut, which she did, and then left in the early morning to go to the Sunday's river, where she went and washed the hospital clothes, dried them and took them to the Kaffir location of Gan Connor on the Sunday's river, where she disposed of the clothes to the Kaffirs. She did not sell any clothes to my people, but notwithstanding this, small-pox of a virulent type broke out and seven Kaffirs great and small died some short time afterwards, and, although the clothes sold to the Kaffirs on Gan Connor had been carefully washed, they spread the disease through the location, which so incensed the Kaffirs that they started off to try and catch Rose, but she had fled from the District.

I have mentioned this as shewing that the clothes of deceased patients are in the highest degree, from the smell alone, infectious, and it is not improbable that the plague in Bombay is propagated and perpetuated by strict attention not being paid to burning the clothes. Although I am aware that our Medical Officers are more devoted to their duty, yet it can do no harm to insist on very strict supervision of this very disagreeable, but very necessary, duty.

This proceeding of Rose caused me a great deal of trouble, as I lost my two Kaffir herds at a rather critical period, as the elephants from the Addo Hills and Zuur Berg had come down to my farms to feed their young ones on what the Dutch call the "Speak Booa or Fat tree, which is very esculent and nourishing for the young elephants, it is a stunted tree of the Prickly Pear species. During the time the elephants come down to the bush country, the cattle have to be very carefully watched and herded as they may stampede and be dispersed by the elephants, and it requires great trouble to get them together again in that thick bush country.—Your, &c.,

J. P. NIXON,
Major-General.

A FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.

The members of the Government Telegraph Staff gave a farewell party and dance to their Assistant Superintendent and Volunteer Officer, Mr. H. R Rylands, on Friday, in the Telegraph Buildings. The rooms were tastefully decorated and superscribed with "Farewell and Bon Voyage to Mr. H. R. Rylands, Esq." and presented a very gay appearance when brightly lighted at night. Despite the distressing heat, there were many ladies and a very large number of gentlemen present, the local offices being strongly represented; and all the Officers of the Department in Bombay attended. The proceedings were opened with the dance, after four items of which the officers, men and guests gathered in one of the rooms, and two addresses were read to the departing Officer, one on behalf of the Bombay Office and the other, on behalf of the Sub-Division, touching on the way he co-operated with the men in their work, out-door sport and volunteering, and thanking him for the many kindnesses they had received at his hands. Mr. Leslie, Superintendent, then made a brief speech, acknowledging his tact, judgment, and excellent command in Volunteering, and in proposing his health called for three cheers for Mr. Rylands which were heartily responded to.

Mr. Rylands in replying thanked the Staff very much for the entertainment they had organized as a farewell to him, and the audience for their attendance and said he was only aware that he was trying to do his duty. Near the close of the dance, the whole party formed a big circle with crossed hands, and sang "Auld lang Syne" after which Mr. Rylands was carried shoulder high round the room to the strain of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," cheered again and wished a final "Farewell and God-Speed." Dancing was resumed and closed successfully at 2-30 a.m.

Mr. G. A. Dunn was chiefly instrumental in the decoration.

Messrs. A. Speechly and M. Scott acted as masters of ceremony.

LORD KITCHENER IN AJMERE.

The "Paisa Akhbar" of Lahore has reproduced the following statement in its issue of the 3rd inst. from the "Albasheer," a weekly Urdu paper published at Itawa:—In the tour of Ajmere Lord Kitchener and his staff visited the Darga Shareef in Ajmere. No previous official notice was given to the Director of the Darga to make arrangement for the occasion. However the necessary arrangement was made by the Director just before an hour of the visit. When Lord Kitchener and his staff, after descending the staircases of the Shajahani Musjid, went a few paces in the Musjid, the Director there requested Lord Kitchener and his staff not to proceed further, which they did and returned from the place where they were to the door of the Darga, where presents were asked by the attendants of the Darga, which were refused. The Director also said to Lord Kitchener that none of the Viceroys and Lords who had come there in the days past, proceeded beyond the staircases of the Musjid.

The paper further adds that H. E. Lord Curzon will leave a memorable name behind him in respecting the religions of India. It also suggests that Lord Kitchener would have been blessed by the Mussulmans if he had followed the noble example set forth by our kind and considerate Viceroy Lord Curzon. The paper also complains that Lord Kitchener and his staff did not take off their hats as a mark of respect for the Darga, nor did they show any other sign of regard for the religious susceptibilities of the people. Consequently the feelings of the people have been much injured.—"Muslim Herald."

CONDITIONS IN GUJARAT.

The following is a summary of the special reports on the situation in the Gujarat Districts for the week ending 22nd April:—

Ahmedabad.—A few drops of rain during week at Ahmedabad and Dholka; the weather remains cloudy. No change in the agricultural situation. Sufficient field and other employment available in Prantij and Sanand talukas and Modasa and Gogho pethas. Local Fund works do not draw labourers even at ordinary rates in Sanand taluka. Price of bajri varying from 20 lbs. at Gogho to 30 lbs. at Modasa and of jowari from 26 lbs. at Dhandhuka to 32 lbs. at Daskroi.

Kaira.—Rain during week 8 cents at Mehmadabad, 10 cents at Thasra and 2 cents at Kapadvanj. There was no material change in the agricultural situation. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Nadiad and Thasra talukas. Fodder-supply scanty in parts of Nadiad taluka and its importation continues. Measures for the improvement of water-supply in progress in Matar and Thasra talukas. Field and other miscellaneous labour available in parts of Nadiad, Kapadvanj and Thasra talukas. Price of bajri 27 lbs. per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—No change in the agricultural situation. Two more test works opened in the Dohad taluka.

Broach.—No change in the agricultural situation. Cattle in fair condition. Prices of food-grains stationary. Condition of cultivators, agricultural labourers and town population fair. Sufficient field and other miscellaneous labour available for the present.

The following allotments have been sanctioned for famine relief expenditure:—

Ahmedabad.—For salaries and establishment (with contingencies) Rs. 4,276; for works under Civil Agency Rs. 33,440, for gratuitous relief Rs. 1,335. Thana.—For test works Rs. 500. Poona.—For the relief of inferior village servants Rs. 15,000; for gratuitous relief by doles of emergent cases Rs. 500. Belgaum.—For relief of village servants Rs. 2,700; for gratuitous relief by doles of emergent cases Rs. 600.

The statement of the progress of relief measures in the affected tracts shows 4737 persons on test and relief works with 185 defendants and 87 persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.

BRITISH MARRIAGE LAWS.

COMPLAINT OF AUSTRALIA.

Lord Northcote, Governor-General of Australia, has sent a despatch to the Home Government on the subject of the non-recognition in Great Britain of marriages made by men with the sisters of their deceased wives. He points out that laws have been passed in the various States of the Commonwealth permitting such marriages, and continues:—The result is that they are not infrequent, and for all purposes are regarded both by the law and socially as on the same footing as marriages made between persons not in any way connected with one another. In Australia, therefore, the offspring of such marriages are legitimate, and are entitled to the ordinary status of legitimate children, including the benefits of the laws of inheritance. My Prime Minister points out that the various measures which permitted the making of such alliances have been submitted to and approved by the Crown, and it is urged that persons entering into engagements in pursuance of such law may, therefore, fairly claim that they have done so with the sanction of His Majesty's Government. My Ministers do not desire to be considered as intruding into the controversy which has subsisted for many years as to whether the British laws should be assimilated to those of Australia and other parts of the Empire in this respect, but they are strongly of opinion that it is unjust to Australian citizens that the full recognition accorded to their marriage and its consequences in Australia should be taken from them when they remove to another part of the Empire. I am assured that the anomaly is seriously regarded in Australia, and my Ministers most earnestly desire that the grave hardships and the personal degradation arising from the existing conflict between British and colonial law in this respect should be removed by Imperial legislation.

Mr. Lyttelton replied that the suggestion should receive the most careful consideration of His Majesty's Government.

SUBMARINE SIGNALS.

SCIENCE'S LATEST DEVICE IN AID OF NAVIGATION.

The science of submarine signalling by means of submerged bells is the latest aid to navigation under difficult conditions, such as those entailed by the presence of fogs. Although practically, if not absolutely, unknown on the British side of the Atlantic, the science is rapidly developing in American and Canadian waters. The company, the Submarine Signals Company of Boston, is actively engaged in installing these warnings to mariners. The submarine signal is the exact reverse of a submarine mine. The one hurls the ship to destruction; the other guides it to safety.

At the present time the waters of the dangerous Bay of Fundy are being carefully examined with a view to the installation of three submarine signal stations. The Southern shores of Nova Scotia are also being examined for the establishment of further stations.

The system of submarine signalling is as simple as it is effective. A bell is submerged in some position that experience has proved to be dangerous to navigation. This bell is connected by electric cable with a station on shore, where a man is in constant charge of machinery that causes the bell to ring whenever occasion requires.

A number is assigned to the bell, and in case of fog the machinery is set in motion and the bell rings out its number under the waves with unfailing regularity. The sound can be heard by every vessel that happens to be within an radius of some miles of the particular locality.

Some vessels are provided with special "receivers" for these submarine signals, and in these cases it has been proved that the signals can be received at as great a distance as sixteen miles from the warning bell. The receiver also indicates from which side of the vessel the sound comes, and the ship's position can be ascertained with absolute accuracy, and a safe course laid. The number of strokes sounded indicates the number of the bell, and therefore also its position.

These signals and their numbers are marked on all the latest charts, and notifications of new signals are issued to navigators. The system has proved such a boon to navigators in time of fog and thick weather that its universal employment in America waters and its introduction on the British side of the Atlantic are confidently prophesied.

"TOO ENGLISH."

THE KAISER'S CHARACTERISTICS.

Lord Lonsdale, as all the world knows, is a persona grata at the German Court. Some wicked writer, however, has suggested that when last he was in Berlin, he was "lodged in a private hotel," and that this was in consequence of a remark he had made that "he thought himself quite as good as the King of Wurtemburg."

The controversy is hardly one of prime international importance, but it has called forth a characteristic letter from his lordship, in which—having denied the accuracy of the story—he gives some interesting glimpses of the Emperor William's inner life.

The letter opens, by the by, with a sharp criticism of that much discussed work "The Private Lives of William II, and his Consort," but as that breaks ground which is foreign to the immediate subject, we refrain from quoting the passages. Appended are what we regard as the most interesting parts of the communication.

"There is no finer nature in the world than his Imperial Majesty the German Emperor, and if there is a fault at all in his nature it is, perhaps, that he is a little too English in his ideas for his countrymen.

"We hear continually that he is building ships to compete with our Navy, which is absolute nonsense. He is building ships to defend the trade of his own country, and if there is a fault it is on our side for swaggering that we are building and maintaining a Navy that will be 'equal to any two Powers,' which I personally should have thought a most undiplomatic statement.

"Nobody takes greater interest in diplomacy and the welfare of England than his Majesty, but, naturally, where the interests of his own country are concerned, he would be very far from doing his duty were he not to take precautions for his own country; and I think this is the same in all games, whether it be cricket, football, or Imperial policy. The captain of the team is responsible for the result of the game, and if he missed a catch in the slips he would very likely lose the match."

CAPTAIN BASILE GOLOVNINE.

This interesting man, whose writings have lately been so much spoken about in Russia owing to the present war, was born in the government of Riazan in 1776. He lost his parents while still young, and was brought up to serve in the navy. In his fifteenth year, he took part in three battles and received a medal for bravery. He had a taste for literature, and was much influenced by the works of the British moralists. In 1801, he went to England with several other volunteers to join the fleet and study the manœuvres and general management of the same. On completing his studies he entered the British Navy and fought under Cornwallis, Nelson and Collingwood, all of whom were attracted by his courage. He took part in the blockading of Toulon and Cadiz, and fought on the Spanish coast.

On returning to Russia he was given command of the sloop Diana and sailed to Kamchatka. But war having broken out between Great Britain and Russia, he was taken prisoner and sent to New Holland, where he was kept for over a year. From this place he at length effected his escape during a violent thunderstorm. When surveying the Kuril Islands, he landed on Konnasheera Isle to fill the ship's water tanks, and was there captured by the Japanese, in company with two officers and several sailors.

The prisoners were sent to Hokodata and Matasmai, from where they escaped, only to be recaptured after wandering for nine days among the mountains. In Hokodata they were confined for seven weeks in iron cages, but in the other places they were well treated. In 1813 Basile Golovnine was liberated by the intervention of a wealthy Japanese merchant named Takataia Kahie.

The following extract, taken from "The Memoirs of His Captivity in Japan," may be of some interest to those who now witness events which he foresaw:—

The Japanese Government wants her subjects to be satisfied with their own civilisation, and to utilise only such discoveries as are made by themselves. It forbids them to use the inventions of foreigners, so that foreign customs may not be introduced with foreign arts and science. Other nations should thank Providence that Japanese statesmen have this idea, and should try not to give them any reason to change their politics for European ones.

Were a sovereign like Peter the Great to reign over this numerous, clever, imitative, patient, and industrious people, who are capable of anything, then, with the help of the riches and treasures which lie hidden in the depths of Japan, he would enable them in a few years to conquer the whole Eastern Ocean.

What would then happen to the coast districts on the east of Asia and the west of America, which are so far from the countries that ought to defend them?

Were the Japanese to think of introducing European civilisation and adopting our politics, the Chinese would find themselves forced to do likewise and under these circumstances those two mighty nations would give quite another turn to European affairs.

Although the Japanese and Chinese Governments have a rooted dislike to everything foreign, a change cannot be regarded as impossible; they are men, and there is nothing constant or unchangeable in the ways of men. What they would not do voluntarily, they might be compelled to do through force of circumstances—i.e., oft-repeated invasions of neighbouring nations might force the Japanese to think of means by which they could repel them and remain undisturbed. To attain this end they would require to build warships after the European model which would eventually lead to a fleet. It is probable that the success of this measure would force them to take up other of our enlightened means which serve to exterminate human beings, and finally all European inventions would be employed by the Japanese even without the help of such a genius as Peter the Great, but only by the force of circumstance.

If the Japanese care to invite teachers they could get them from any part of Europe. Therefore, it seems to me that we ought not to annoy this just and honest nation, but if some necessary reasons force the Europeans to act otherwise, they ought to employ every means to act decisively so as to finish the whole affair in several years.

I do not say that the Japanese and Chinese can change themselves, and adopt European ways that will make them a danger to Europe in our time, but it is not an impossible thing, and it may happen sooner or later.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

THE KIRKS DISPUTE.

MR. BALFOUR PROMISES SCOTSMEN A BILL.

The deputation appointed to wait upon the Prime Minister in connection with the church difficulties in Scotland was received by the right hon. gentleman, in his private room at the House of Commons. The Prime Minister was accompanied by the Attorney General and the Lord Advocate. The deputation was representative of Scottish members on both sides of the House. It consisted of four Liberal members, viz., Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir R. Reid, Mr. E. Wason, and Mr. R. Wallace; and the following four Conservatives, Sir C. Renshaw, Mr. J. A. Campbell, the Earl of Dalkeith, and Colonel Denny.

The speakers were Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Campbell, and Sir R. Reid, who successively expressed the views of those present. Their object was to secure, if possible, the immediate passing of an Act of Parliament to give effect to the finding of the Earl of Elgin's Commission in order to regulate the distribution of the funds and the control of the ecclesiastical establishments recently ceded by law to the Free Church from the United Presbyterian body.

Mr. Balfour, who held in his hand a copy of the report of the Commission, stated that legislation would be needed, and without delay. It was obvious that the Free Church had acquired quite unexpectedly an amount of ecclesiastical property which it could not administer, which, unless equitably dealt with by Parliament, would occasion enormous embarrassment on the one side and serious injury on the other. In the meantime, the country was face to face with a series of ecclesiastical scandals, which it was the duty of the authorities to check.

The Commission, it will be remembered, was appointed to meet the serious difficulties created by the decision of the Court of Appeal. It was not possible to override this judgment. It was, however, a case for a compromise. The Commission was appointed last Session, under the chairmanship of the Earl of Elgin, and its progress to a conclusion of some kind was followed in the Northern Kingdom with the utmost interest as well as anxiety. The Commission has now concluded its inquiry, and has completed its report. The report proceeds on the following lines:—

It is obvious that the Free Church cannot administer all the ecclesiastical property, consisting of churches, manses, and revenues, which has passed into its hands. It is, therefore, recommended that the Free Church should take the control of as much of the delegated property as it is competent to administer. The residue, it is also recommended, should be handed over to the United Free Church. This, however, it is impossible to accomplish without the aid of Parliament, which will have to lay down a principle of distribution and secure disputed titles.

Having informed himself of the views of the Commissioners, Mr. Balfour was able to grasp the importance of the problem. During the sittings of the Commissioners as well as prior thereto actions have been entered in Scotland, manses have been seized and clergy have been evicted and their churches confiscated to the Free Church representatives. The object of the Commissioners has been to arrest these operations and restore order out of chaos. The Prime Minister promised the deputation to introduce a Bill as soon as possible after the Easter recess.

In reply to a question in the House asking on what grounds the facilities for coaling and revictualling afforded to the Russian fleet during its recent passage through the Suez Canal were withheld from the Spanish fleet under similar circumstances in 1898, Lord Percy states that the circumstances of the two cases were entirely different. In the recent case of the Russian squadron coal was allowed because the vessels were entitled under Rule 3 of the Canal regulations now in force to an amount sufficient to take them to the nearest port where they could obtain the supplies necessary for the continuation of their voyage—and the amount which they had on board was not sufficient. In 1898 Admiral Camara might have claimed under the general principles of international law coal sufficient to enable him to reach the nearest Spanish port or some nearer neutral destination but for the fact that the Spanish warships had already enough for that purpose, and further supplies were, therefore, refused on that ground.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, April 21.

Admirals Rojestvensky and Togo would (says the "Chronicle") have earned the gratitude of war correspondents, if they could have arranged their encounter as the English and French arranged their great fight in the Channel for April 14, 1293. Time and place were agreed upon beforehand, and an empty ship was anchored to mark the exact spot, precisely as if it were to be a regatta and not a sanguinary encounter, in which the English were destined to capture 240 sail.

Miss Anna Miller, a teacher of Rhodes School, Philadelphia, considered herself slandered and unjustly dismissed two years ago. Failing to get a lawyer to take up her case, she began to study for the Bar, was admitted the other day, filed her action and this week, after triumphantly conducting her side against experienced lawyers was awarded £3500 damages, and had her character completely vindicated.

The Austrian meteorologist, J. N. Nowak, who forecasts the weather by means of a plant called "Abrus Precatorius," discovered by him in Mexico many years ago, will erect his first weather stations in Vienna and London. Nowak maintains that his forecasts are obtainable from three to eight days ahead.

The drink bill of Ireland is reputed to reach fourteen millions sterling per annum. The "Irish Times" suggests that by reducing the consumption to the extent of a penny in the shilling Irish Roman Catholics would provide more than a million pounds for a University to their own liking.

M. Flammarion, the famous astronomer, has been telling a Chronicle interviewer about Mars. The climate, he says, is very mild, there are no gales while the atmosphere is very light, with scarcely any clouds. The inhabitants enjoy fine weather, the climate being something like that of Davos Platz, dry and clear.

While Sir John Amery's staghounds were proceeding through Tiverton a lamb that had become detached from the flock, which it was accompanying to market joined the hounds. It proved a difficult matter to presuade the lamb to go back to its dam. The hounds took no notice of the little intruder.

A correspondent of the "Spectator" tells a story of an animal passive resister point. Some years ago, when I was living in Yorkshire, the cat of the household one day entered the room where I was sitting dragging a nearly full-grown chicken in its mouth. The chicken made no resistance, and was quite motionless; and, on my making the cat drop it, it lay apparently quite dead.

And these were M. Flammarion's parting words:—They have named a cirque in the moon after me, but pray do not mention it, as the Budget Commission may want to tax it as being landed property.

Encores at the Philharmonic concerts are, as a rule, rigidly suppressed. In the case of a young violinist, however, an exception was made the other night, and Dr. Cowen sat down to the piano to play the accompaniment. To his surprise, and the amusement of the audience, the lid of the instrument refused to open more than half way, and only after much coaxing was it persuaded to give up its refractory mood.

There are times when the exigencies of our social life demand that we should endure without remark. In church listening to a poor sermon, or at the playhouse witnessing a bad play we cannot, the "Saturday Review" remarks, with any seemliness, arise and shout out our pain. The social system has its martyrs, and every day we are bound to let many things which cause us, perhaps, acute discomfort pass unnoticed.

The old women of Cleveland (Ohio) organised a sporting event. Eleven, all of them over seventy-five years of age, walked four and a quarter miles in an our and three—quarters. The winner was aged seventy-eight, and the second and third eighty and seventy-five respectively.

Mr. Martin Sealey, proprietor of a number of orchards at San Jose, California is bringing 500 monkeys from Mexico and Central America, who are to be trained to gather fruit. The chief difficulty will be to teach them to hand over the fruit after gathering it.

One of the electric light companies in America, whose wires are carried in underground conduits, has a novel method of drawing wires through the conduits. A small terrier has been so trained that when a light cord is attached to him he runs through the conduit from one manhole to the next, dragging the cord with him. After each performance he is treated to some favourite morsel, and he has thus come to regard the work as a most enjoyable pastime.

The idea has recently been improved upon by a large telephone company, who set a rat loose in a conduit and then put a ferret on his track. The ferret is held back by a string attached to it when the rat is likely to be overtaken, and the rodent thus pursued by its relentless enemy keeps on dragging with it a string with which the cable is afterwards pulled through.

The high master was illustrating to a class of juniors the difference between the active and the passive voice. "If you kill me," he said growing personal, "you'll be in the active voice, but I shall be in the passive voice." A hand shot up. "Please sir can a dead person speak?" "Well it doesn't matter, about being quite dead. We'll say you nearly killed me. Now what is the passive voice?" "Please, sir, it's the voice that you have when you are nearly killed."—"Manchester" Guardian.

A man who was convicted of attempted murder at Milan steadily refused to disclose his name, saying that he wished to spare his wife and children such ignominy. He was accordingly sentenced as "Anonymous," to twelve years' imprisonment.

A doctor of my acquaintance was one day stopped in the street by one of his lady patients who was a malade immaginaire. The doctor who was known for his intolerance of and non-sympathy with such malades, after listening somewhat impatiently to the lady's detailed account of all her feelings and symptoms, told her to shut her eyes and put out her tongue. She promptly did so. On opening her eyes in a few seconds the doctor was nowhere to be seen and the lady awoke to the fact that he had left her standing by herself in a busy thoroughfare with her eyes shut and her tongue hanging out.

The "sea gipsy" is not known in Europe, but, according to the "Madras Mail," he leads a happy life in the archipelago Mergui. Instead of carts the "gipsies" own covered boats, in which, with their families, dogs, cats, chickens, and pets they float about on the sea and wander from island to island. By day they fish or harpoon turtle, or dive for oysters; but every night they put back to the shore.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	3	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	13	18	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	20	13	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	5	9	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	21	20	51
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	8	10	17
G Mahim and Worli	15	11	21
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	15
Total	92	95	195
Total plague deaths to date	290,119	243,5	52
Same date last year	41	33	102

PECTORAL
AYER'S

"We are old friends, this bottle and I. We have known each other for over sixty years. When a boy I was always taking cold, but a few doses of this medicine would at once set me right.

"When a young man I had a weak throat and weak lungs. My friends feared some lung trouble, but

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

greatly strengthened my throat, cleared up my voice, and took away the tendency for every cold to go to my lungs.

"Last year I had a bad attack of la grippe. The only medicine I took was from this bottle, and I came out all right. I know it's good, too, for asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, croup."

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Benger's Food

is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The LANCET describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" May 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr H G Warburton of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces with effect from the 11th April.

The Hon'ble Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes KCSI, KCVO, is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 13th May or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India.

H Exc the Viceroy and Govr Genl has been pleased to make the following appointment—Mr J Scott to be Personal Assist to the Private Secretary of H Exc the Viceroy.

The Hon'ble Mr J O Miller C S I, of the Indian Civil Service received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from the Hon'ble Sir Frederic Lely, KCIE, CSI, on the forenoon of the 4th May.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Lower Burma Courts Act 1900 VI of 1900 the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr H Adamson, C S I, I C S, offtg Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma to be a Judge of that Court in the vacancy caused by the appointment of the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Thirkell White, KCIE, to be Lt Govr of Burma.

The Govr Genl in Council is also pleased under the provisions of section 6 of the same Act to appoint the Hon'ble Mr Adamson to be the Chief Judge of the Chief Court.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Lower Burma Courts Act 1900 (VI of 1900) the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A M B Irwin, CSI, ICS, to be a Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma consequent on the retirement from the service of the Hon'ble Mr A E Birks, I C S.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation 1896 (Regulation I of 1896) the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G W Shaw, I C S, to be Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma with effect from the date on which he relieves Mr A M B Irwin, CSI, ICS.

Capt W F C Taylor Cantonment Magistrate Peshawar is granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year with effect from the 9th May or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE—(Revenue.)

Dr T Bloch Ph D Archeaological Surveyor Bengal Circle is granted combined leave for six months with effect from the 28th May 1905 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr Devadatta Ram Krishna Bhandarkar Assist Archeaological Surveyor Bombay Circle is appointed to officiate as Archeaological Surveyor Bengal Circle during the absence on leave of Dr T Bloch Ph D or until further orders.

Mr R S Troup Inspector Imperial Forest School is appointed to be Deputy Director Imperial Forest School with effect from the afternoon of the 11th April until further orders relieving Mr H Jackson Deputy Conservator of Forests who reverted from the same date to the Burma Forest List.

Mr A J Gibson Deputy Conservator of Forests 4th grade Punjab is appointed to be Instructor at the Imperial Forest School with effect from the 8th April relieving Mr R S Hole. From the same date Mr Hole reverted to the combined Punjab-Central Provinces Forest List.

With reference to the Notification of this Depart No 16-F dated the 1st February the services of Mr F H Todd Deputy Conservator of Forests 4th grade are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col J C Swann C B Indian Army Asst Adj-Gen Head Quarters Western Command to officiate as Deputy Adj Gen Western Command vice Brigadier Gen B M Greenfield officiating in command of the Bombay Brigade dated 22nd April.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the S of State for India:—

Second Lieu William Philip Hammond 1st Battallion The Duke of Cornwall's L Inf attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battallion South Staffordshire Reg officiating Double Com officer 10th Jats 11th April. Hugh Blakiston Renny 2nd Battallion The Hampshire Reg attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battallion Wiltshire Reg officiating Double Com officer 23rd Sikh Pioneers 8th April. Andrew George Williamson 1st Battallion Somersetshire L Inf Double Com officer 67th Punjabis 27th March. Gordon Humphrey Chapman 2nd Battallion Manchester Reg attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battallion Dorsetshire Reg officiating Double Com officer 30th Punjabis 10th April and Colin Metcalfe Dallas Enriques 1st Battallion Royal West Surrey Reg Double Com officer 21st Punjabis 3rd April.

Second Lieu Hammond Renny and Williamson are promoted to the rank of Lieut in the Indian Army subject to H M's approval with effect from the 11th and 8th April and 27th March respectively.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92 India Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Sec of State for India:—

Second Lieut M G Anderson 8th April W H Lang 28th March J D Crawford 11th March N H L Watts 24th March C W Wallace 2nd April W Kenworthy 28th March E P Quinan and G F J Paterson 13th March S C Gould 27th March G H Summers and C P Browne 14th March W S Oldham 21st March M C Lake 3rd April and J S M Ring 24th March.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

EVEN a reforming Board of Admiralty shows reluctance to break away from certain inconvenient traditions. A year or two ago court-martial rooms were provided in the different naval barracks, but these are still unused because the Admiralty have not yet obtained an Order in Council revoking the regulation which enforces all courts-martial being held afloat. Although a court-house exists ashore it cannot be used. Whenever an offender has to be tried at any of the home ports, judges, prisoner, witnesses, and all concerned have to push off in boats to the flagship of the port. In this way picturesqueness is retained at the expense of convenience, and a naval court-martial is the most picturesque tribunal of the Crown. Especially does this description apply to those held in the fore-cabin of Nelson's Victory. There the court is a picture in blue and gold, set in a frame of stout oaken timbers and old-fashioned twelve-pounder guns. Procedure is in keeping with environment, and it were not difficult to imagine oneself to be witnessing a scene in the year of Trafalgar.

The Parliamentary Paper recently presented by the Secretary of State for War, giving the numbers of men recruited from the months of October to March during the years 1903-04 and 1904-05 cannot, we imagine, be considered as a very satisfactory document, except, perhaps, by the Secretary of State himself, says the "Broad Arrow." The truth is that the whole question of recruiting has fallen into a most unsatisfactory condition due entirely to the mistakes made not only by Mr. Arnold-Forster, but in a greater degree to those perpetrated by his predecessor Mr. Brodrick. Before Mr. Brodrick commenced his series of experiments the term of enlistment was for seven years with the colours, and five with the reserve and this period had been arrived at after careful consideration. It is open to discussion, perhaps, whether this term did not err a little on the side of long service, more especially as a large proportion of the men enlisting, namely, those serving abroad, were in reality kept with the colours for eight years. The reasons, which dictated this policy were no doubt more closely connected with finance than efficiency. The men, who completed their seven years with the colours when serving abroad, were retained for an extra year in order that the War Office should obtain its full pound of flesh. But like so many other War Office economies, this measure has been shown by Lord Haliburton to be of very doubtful benefit from a money point of view. The returns of sickness in the Indian garrisons show a higher percentage amongst the men with seven or eight years' service and five or six years' residence in India, than amongst those men who are in their third or fourth year. It is a matter for serious consideration, whether a period of four or at most five years' service abroad is not sufficient for a soldier, and if this is conceded the period of service might be fixed at six years with the colours and six with the reserve. As to the desirability of having a big Reserve there cannot be two opinions, but it must be a Reserve of seasoned reliable soldiers, and not a partly trained rabble. No doubt Mr. Arnold-Forster will point to the fact that Continental armies have introduced the two years' period of service, and will argue that we may safely follow suit. He, however, overlooks two points which constitute an important difference between our proposed Reserve and those of Continental nations. The French and German recruits, for instance, are taken at the most suitable age, and are already well developed. They are worked mercilessly day after day without break whilst serving. Our recruits are far from satisfactory as regards physical development when they join, and it is necessary to employ great skill and care in their physical training. Moreover, if an attempt were made to work them after the fashion in vogue in Continental armies there would soon be no recruits left to train.

We observe in one of the morning papers occasional paragraphs suggesting that the new arrangements for the home commands are not working well. The country has been protesting for years against excessive centralisation, and now to decry the remedy after short trial seems reactionary. Our own information shows that there are difficulties and uncertainties, but the system has not yet "shaken down," and it is too early to judge of its results. By August 20 it may be possible to estimate the measure of success, though we are disposed to think that the period of six months is too short, especially remembering the fact that the new arrangements were not rapidly set in motion. In our judgment the authority of the general commanding was not sufficiently enforced in regard to administration, for which, in some real sense, he should have responsibility, though the officer charged with administration should relieve him of all routine work. Again, as we have pointed out, to allow the chief accountant officer to correspond direct with the War Office is to open the way to all the old evils. We have indicated other defects in the arrangement and it has the disadvantaged of promising to prove expensive if carried out to the full. We believe the authorities have recognised the necessity of strengthening, in some respects, the hands of general officers commanding, and it is too soon to say that the new scheme has failed. Theoretically it had much to commend it, and officers are endeavouring to make it practically successful. We are told rather curiously that the Army Council is realising how vast is the machinery of military administration knowledge which it surely possessed already.

The situation which has arisen with regard to the scarcity of officers in the Guards must not be considered as standing altogether apart from that which affects the Army at large. It is, of course, true that the expenses of a Guardsman's life are particularly heavy, and that, heretofore, compensation has been found in the membership of a corps d'elite, holding an important social relation, without imposing strenuous military study of work upon those who did not seek it. To a considerable extent these conditions have now changed apart from the question of examinations, the officer of the Guards is now called upon to give up more time to his duties, while his expenses have tended to increase, and there has been no sufficient satisfaction in his advancement. The new arrangement is introduced as an expedient, but it may also be a useful experiment, and we do not think that it will bring in any decline in the soldierly qualities of officers of the Guards. Henceforth, with his Majesty's consent, colonels, both of the household Cavalry and the Foot Guards, will exercise the right of nominating officers for vacant commissions, and the gentlemen nominated will enter without examination, joining the selected regiment for a probationary period of two years, during which they must qualify educationally. In short, competative examination on entrance gives place to qualifying examinations during service, and we do not see why the results should not be quite as good. We hope that by this means a sufficiency of suitable officers will be found. The authorities will do well to consider in the same way the things that discourage the officer of the Line. They do not concern entrance examinations only, but conditions of service, as readers of our columns wel know.

There are many old soldiers in the British Army possessed, we are sure, with the spirit of the late Sergeant Thomas Good, but very few, indeed, have his opportunities, and still fewer would be likely to express their feelings in anything like the same way. He looked upon his regiment, the old 14th whose number he venerated as his old happy home, and fortunate was the 2nd Batn. West Yorkshire Regiment in possessing such a man. He loved his corps and its officers and being possessed of an estate amounting to over £7,000, he desired to leave all his books and bookcases to the officers' mess, and his residuary estate for the maintenance and renewal of this library for ever, and if there was any excess, it was to be devoted to the purchase of plate for the use of the aforesaid officers' mess only. Moreover, it was his wish that his two houses at Ryde should be devoted to the use of old officers of the regiment at a small rental. Rarely has a more interesting judgment been given touching a military matter than that of Mr. Justice Farwell in the Chancery Division in this case the other day. Colonel Harington, late of the 2nd Batn. West Yorkshire Regiment, one of the executors, sought a declaration as to whether the bequests were valid or "void for remoteness" and the bequest of the library was established, while that of the houses at Ryde "failed for perpetuity," and concerning the latter there was a consequent intenstacy. The bequest of the library and money for its renewal was maintained on the ground that it "was a good charitable gift, because it tended to increase the efficiency of the Army which was a matter of public utility." The learned judge thought it well to make an explanation which will interest and amuse Army officers. It is not, he said, the officers of the Regiment who are the objects of the "charity," but the public who get the benefit of their increased efficiency due to the use of the library! A scheme for carrying out the object of Sergeant Good is to be prepared, and we may be sure that his memory will be kept green by the officers of the regiment he loved so well.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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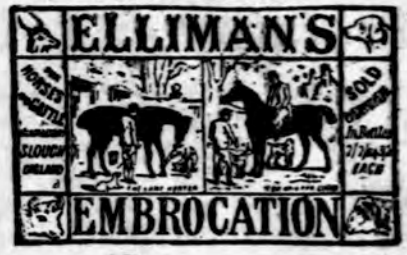

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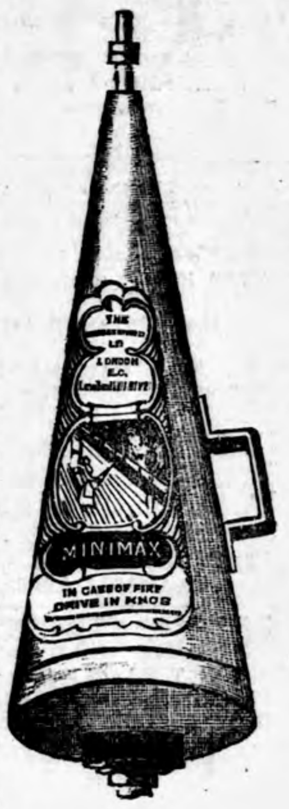
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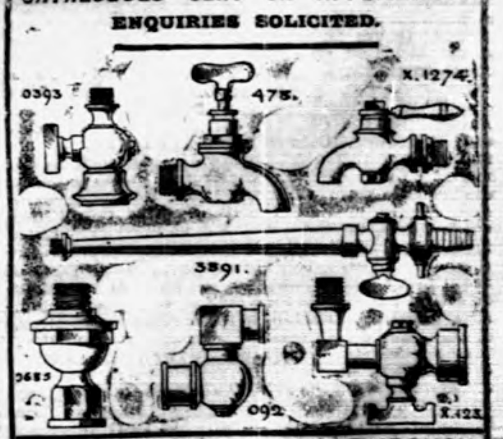

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